The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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VOL. II NO. 129 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....12 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
20th ,,	*India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	6000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	K. Shinobe	6189	28th May	7th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th ,,	10th ,,
Colombo Maru	N Kawashima	4709	12th June	22nd ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	3rd July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyilpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta... A & C	7636	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & O	6984	....	23rd June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	....	30th June.
City of Colombo....B	5087	....	11th July.
City of Paris.....A & C	9239	....	18th July.
City of Marseilles....A & C	8,800‡	....	25th July.
City of Glasgow ....A & C	6529	....	6th Aug.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

QUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	16th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7636	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur	....	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	15th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9239	10th Oct...	16th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7474	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Lahore ..	6875	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	23rd Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5121	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	2nd Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec...	....	29th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
§ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	807
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Karachi: Messrs. Barbee, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
897 Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tichling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York.	
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARA[illegible]er.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road For[illegible]

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 4th June, 9 a.m., Direct
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 5th June *6 a.m. Direct

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busrch.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA ...3413 ... Thursday 11th June
†JELUNGA .....5206 ,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 9th July
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ... ,, 23rd July

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

1st June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 19 4
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6366	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th. Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	22nd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6366	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	442	671
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	859	899
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	859	899
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,459
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	442	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

FUND EXCEED £19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or, T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

for—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 162.

ROYAL "STANDARD" TYPEWRITERS

For over 6 weeks we had sold out and we had not a typewriter left which we could show.

To-day we are in the position to be able to demonstrate

THE TYPEWRITER OF TRIPLE SERVICE
THE TYPEWRITER OF PERFECT PRESSWORK

THE MASTER MACHINE
THE NEW MODEL ROYAL No. 10

There are real reasons why the "ROYAL" dominates in QUALITY typing. First, there is the new ROYAL way of sending direct force from the operator's fingers on the typewriter keys straight to the printing-point with every powerful hammer-stroke of its accelerating typebars of carbon steel—with every unerring beat of its wonderful roller-trip escapement. Then there is a rigid carriage that meets the millions of blows of the type; a solid, one-piece type guide that controls but does not force alignment. The whole rapid-fire action is almost frictionless! And lastly, the deeply engraved and beautifully shaded type themselves—the "business end of the typewriter."

If you are interested in better service
WRITE NOW—WRITE NOW to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	2—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs.3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

ENGLISH and AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Artificial Teeth fitted (on the latest methods). Permanent fillings and gold crowns Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(Opposite Clock Tower.)
Late Dr. Chas. Boyes.

WANTED.

WANTED at Once—An experienced Proof corrector for the O. & R. Railway Press Lucknow, Pay Rs. 70. 2056.

WANTED Head Mistress for the Girls' Mission School, Budaun. Knowledge of Urdu necessary. Salary according to qualifications.—Apply to the MANAGER. 2057.

WANTED the first week in July, a Pundit, teach Matriculation Hindi and Mathematics.—Apply LADY PRINCIPAL, Girls' High School, Katni, E. I. R. 2050

WANTED for the Power Station two Engineers to take charge of eight hour watches. Salary Rs. 275, Rs. 400. Free quarters.—Apply by letter stating age and qualifications to—

THE SECRETARY,
The Rangoon Electric Tramway,
& Supply Co., Ld.,
2053 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

WANTED an experienced AUDITOR, holding a certificate under the Bombay Auditors Certificates Rules 1914, with a thorough knowledge of English and two vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency, for permanent Government employment. Duties, the audit of large urban co-operative societies. Pay Rs. 150—10—250. Apply to

R. B. EWBANK, I.C.S.
Registrar,
Co-operative Societies, Poona.
2055

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2672

WANTED a good NOTER and DRAFTER for the Finance Department of the Central Provinces Civil Secretariat. Only Graduates who have passed the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination prescribed in Article 1665 D of the Civil Account Code Volume II for the ordinary branch, and who have a practical knowledge of budget work need apply. Applicants should state their present post and salary as well as the pay they expect for the appointment.

Apply with testimonials to

RAI BAHADUR N. G. SARKAR,
Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
2056 Central Provinces, Nagpur.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
A/E6.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—An European Bandmaster for the combined bands of the 31st Lancers and 67th Punjabis, at Lorolai.

Apply with testimonials to ADJUTANT, 31st Lancers, Kohat. 2055.

WANTED for Officers' Mess, 48th Pioneers, Kirkee, a BILLIARD MARKER, who will also do Bearer's work.

Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to P. M. C. 2058

WANTED a passed MID-WIFE for Viramgam Dispensary on a salary of Rs 30 per month, along with house rent. Apply to CHAIRMAN, Dispensary Committee, Viramgam, with testimonial. 2739

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR, Graduate perferred, for service in the Chhota Udepur State, Rewa Kantha Agency. Apply stating terms and qualifications to

DEWAN,
2084 Chhota Udepur State.

WANTED for the Municipal Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan, a qualified female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hindu or Mohammedan. Salary Rs. 80 p. m. with free quarters, to well qualified candidate. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Dehra Ismail Khan. 2059

WANTED a COTTON INVOICE CLERK. Parsi or Portuguese preferred. One rapid in calculation and having previous experience need only apply in own handwriting, with testimonials. Salary Rs. 30 to 35. Apply to Box No. 631, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2776

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A. standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials and references to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State) U. P. 2047

WANTED.—A competent, energetic and graduate man for the Post of Deputy Inspector of Schools in this State, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 p. m. Applications with testimonials of past services will be received by the

RAJA SAHIB DEO
2052 BAHADUR, Sirguja.

WANTED—A B. Sc. as a teacher in the Maharana High School, Dholpur, pay Rs. 50-5-60. Must be strong in English and Mathematics, fond of games.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received till 15th June, 1914, by the JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Dholpur State. 2043

WANTED AN ENGINE DRIVER for Somaliland Wireless Telegraph Stations, able to run a 5 H.P. Gardner oil engine, a 15 H.P. High Speed, 3 cylinder Gardner oil engine, and also to attend to two small dynamos, for terms apply to Messrs. CAWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,

Agents, Somaliland Protectorate,
23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
2767

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for reserve duty in Mewar State for one year, salary Rs 60 per mensem, and house rent Rs. 5 whenever not provided with free quarters.

For further particulars apply to
THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, MEWAR,
2094 Udaipur, Rajputana.

WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN with Railway experience, capable of designing and of preparing Drawings from rough sketches. Salary up to 100 Rupees according to qualifications. Must be prepared to join by 15th June. Apply with copies of Testimonials to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE,
Murtajapur Yeotmal Railway,
Daryapur, Berar.
2056

WANTED ASSISTANT MASTERS at the Daly College, Indore, salaries Rs. 100—10—150 and Rs. 80—10—120.

Preference will be given to trained Teachers with a good knowledge of Hindi who are athletes. Candidates already in employment should apply through their superior officers.

For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore, C. I. 2042

WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, and Secretary, P. W. D. Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a school of arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2041

WANTED, from 1st August, a FIRST ASSISTANT MASTER for Bishop's High School, Poona. European, resident, Athletic; one with University qualifications or training preferred. Salary Rs. 150-5-175 per mensem with board and furnished quarters. Applications, with full particulars of qualifications and experience and copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY. Applicants must be members of the Church of England. 2059.

WANTED immediately for the Ishwari Memorial Hospital, Benares a Staff-Nurse, must be fully qualified in sick nursing and midwifery. Pay Rs. 75, with Rs. 20, messing allowance, free quarters. Dhobi and Punkah coolies. Application to be sent to—

Miss H. MACLAREN, M.B. (Edin.),
Medical Officer-in-charge.
Iswari Memorial Hospital:
Benares City, 15th May, 1914. 2051

WANTED.

WANTED CAPABLE and EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN, good Sailor, to help take charge of infant going home shortly in return for passage. References necessary. Apply to Box No. 625, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2751

WANTED—A senior certificated or L. T. for the M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh. Salary Rs. 60 p. m.

The candidate must have fair knowledge of Arabic.

Also wanted a B. A. Sc., or Junior certificated to teach Geography to the Lower Classes. Salary Rs. 40. p. m.

Mohamedan and experienced candidates will be preferred.

Applications should reach the HEAD MASTER, M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh, by June 30th 1914. 2051

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two Seater MOTOR CAR "LITTLE FOUR" 4 Cylinder 20 Horse Power very little used in splendid condition. Apply to Box No. 629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2761

FOR SALE.—ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 2; Rs. 3; Rs. 4; Rs. 6 per dozen. Oranges, apples, sweet limes peaches, lichies, figs, chikoos etc. at market price.

DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302

FOR SALE.—Owing to adoption of different pattern about 600 straight, cutting SWORDS, English-made, all in good condition.

Apply stating offers to

QUARTER MASTER,
2050 XX Deccan Horse, Bolarum.

CLEARANCE SALE in Motor Bicycle Tyres at the following reduced net prices:—

Size	Heavy Plain	Steel Studded	Rubber Studded.
26 by 2	12 12 0	21 12 0	20 8 0
26 by 2¼	14 4 0	23 0 0	21 8 0
23 by 2¼	16 0 0	23 12 0	22 0 0

Apply P. O. Box No. 125, Bombay. 2688

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2512 **Bombay.**

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Rooms in Ripon House next to Byculla Post Office open on all sides. Clean surroundings. 2765

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1690

BUNGALOWS, FLATS, and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.

No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsena Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.

BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—

J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
2592 Poona.

NOTICES.

KALA BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

WANTED WEAVING MASTER for the Textile School of Kala Bhavan Banda. The appointment will be at present for six months only. The post is graded from 65 to 125 Rupees per month. Apply before 8th June to the undersigned stating qualifications and salary required in case this is higher than the minimum of the post.

(Sd.) C. H. VORA,
Principal, Kala Bhavan.
Banda, 29th May, 1914. 2777

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.50
20.37 ,,	Mutra	,,	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
0.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HAIMON,
General Traffic Manag

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL URISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 190 OF 1899.

MOHSIN BIN SALLEY BARAKJUNG ..... Plaintiff.
versus
NASIR BIN MANASSAR and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1911, and the Judge's Order, dated 19th day of July, 1913, the share of the defendants in the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 8th day of June, 1914, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in the following properties:—

WARD	WARD NO.	STREET NO.	NAME OF THE OWNER.	STREET.	
A	359	375	Jamadar Sale bin Oomer ..	..Colaba Road	.. House
A	735	49,51,53	do. do.	..Bora Street	..Fire Wood shop
A	1229(1-2)	12,14-16	Jamadar Awad bin Oomer ..	..Bank Street	..House with shops.
A	1369(1-2)	35,37,39-41	do. do.	..Hornby Road	.. do.
A	1429	and 19	do. do.	..Pitha Street	.. do.
B	3448	4	Mirza Alli Mahomed	..Mirza Alli Street	.. do. & Stables.
B	2367	468-470	Improvement Trust	..Nagdevi Street	..House
B	2368	472-474	do. do.	do.	do.
B	1842	231-45	Jamadar Sale bin Oomer Ghare and Others	..Janjikar Street	..House with shops
B	449	72,74,232,40	H.H. Awad bin Sultan Navazjung	..Chakla Street	.. do.
B	2835	49,51,53	Oomer bin Ahmed	..Nishanpada .	.. do.
C	6142	24,26,28-30	Atmas Oomer bin Ahmed Garte	..Kazi Street..	.. do.
C	5849	67-69-71-73	Awad bin Oomer Argate Jamadar	..Kika Street	.. do.
C	2095-96	138-154	Prince Oomer bin Awad Sumshir Nawazjung and Prince Sale bin Galif Sayed Navazjung	..Girgaum Road	.. do.
C	2097	1	Awad bin Oomer bin Awad Argate Jamadar	do.	..Firewood shop.
C	2099-2100	3-4	Bezanji Fakirji	do.	..Vacant land.
C.	2101 & 2 & 2098	5-6 & 2	Awad bin Oomer bin Awad Argate Jamadar	do.	..House & Vacant land
C	2103	7	do. do. ..	do.	..House.
C	2104	8	Bezanji Fakirji	do.	..Vacant land
C	2105	9	do. do.	do.	.. do. with shed
C	3215(1)	1 and 5	do. do.	..Chandawadi	..Stable with shops
C.	3215(2)	1a and 5a	do. do.	do. ..	..Vacant land
E	5062(1)	1-3	Sale bin Galib Salf Navazjung .	D'Lima	..House
E	6766	1-3	Rangildas Mukandas	..Police Hospital Lane	Stable and vacant land
F	2370(2)	1064a	H.H. Navazjung Bahadur ..	..Sewri ..	..Stables.
F	2370(1)	1054	Haji Sidick Haji Ebrahim ..	.. do. ..	..House and vacant land with trees &c.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Prince Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
2607 Commissioner.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders called for TO-DAY, has been POSTPONED for want of quoram to Saturday the 6th proximo, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the registered office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
KHIMJEE ASSUR & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 30th May, 1914. 2779

NOTIFICATION.

LADIES desirous of being present at the forthcoming Levee of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to be held on Saturday the 20th June 1914 at the Council Hall, Poona are requested to apply to the undersigned on or before the 10th idem for cards of admission.

2 Names of Ladies for whom cards are required and their address should be legibly written in the application.

3 Applications received later than the date specified above cannot be considered as the number of seats is very limited.

S. C. MOULD, B.A.,
2691 Executive Engineer, Poona District.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of MANAGER, Superintending Engineer's Office, General Branch, salary O. S. Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 10.

The applicants should state their qualifications and age. Those possessing experience in P. W. procedure and practice will be preferred. None need apply whose mother tongue is not Urdoo. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Undersigned not later than 15th June, 1914.

A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D,
2060 Hyderabad, Deccan.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following works and will be received by the undersigned upto 3 p.m., on the 8th June, 1914. Earnest money to accompany each tender as shown bellow.

(1) Mandvi Jankhvao road second section.
(a) Supply of hard muram and metal. Estimated amount Rs. 10,650, Earnest money Rs. 100.
(b) Doing earth work. Estimated amount Rs. 3,847, Earnest money Rs. 40.

(2) Constructing a dispensary at Tadkeshvar.

Estimated amount Rs. 10,449, Earnest money Rs. 100.

(Sd.) M. T. ADALJA,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
2778 Surat and Broach District.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.
and
In the matter of the Kathiawar and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation Limited (in liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 31st July, 1914, to send their names, addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims with documents in their support and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any to Honourable Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth and Mr. Sankalchand Bechardass of Ahmedabad the Official Liquidators of the said Company and they are required to prove their said debts or claims by affidavits or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

If further proofs are necessary the creditors will be so informed by notice in writing.

The first day of September 1914, at 12 o'clock is the day fixed for hearing and adjudicating the claims.

(Sd.) TRIKAMLAL UGARCHAND MEHTA,
Pleader for the
Official Liquidators.
Ahmedabad, 27th May, 1914. 2760.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH General Meeting of Share-holders and 2nd Annual Meeting of policyholders of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society Limited, Gujranwala will take place on Sunday the 7th June, 1914.
to adopt the balance sheet for 1913-14.
to elect Directors.
to elect Directors from the policyholders as as per clause 24 of the Prospectus.
t: Appoint Auditors for 1914-15 and
to declare Dividend, etc.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Socite will remain closed for this period. 2685

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, belonging to Khimji Vishram, and removed from the Apollo "B" Godown, on account of the concerned.

About 900 full pressed bales of Bengal, Broach and other cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1914.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MAHAMMEDI MAHAL.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Private offers for the sale of entire stock in one lot of photographic requisites, shop furniture and fittings etc., of Messrs. D. M. DUKLE & CO., at Hummum Street, Fort, will be considered by the undersigned.

HARDINGE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Mahammadi Mahal.
Dhobie Talao.
Bombay, 1st June, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 550 BAGS WHEAT.

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esq. The Interim Receiver appointed in The O. O. C. J. Suit No. 511 of 1914 (Messrs. Bhawanji Versey and Co., Plaintiffs vs. Magniram Ramkisson and another Defendants), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the godown of Bhawanji Versey and Co., opposite the Water Tank at Duna Bunder the following:—

400 Bags Wheat.
150 Bags Wheat Pissi Wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Conditions of sale will be read out at the time of sale.

The goods can be seen at the godown on sale day or can be inspected previously by appointment at the said godown.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the Interim Receiver at their office old Agra Bank Building.

Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES
In Conjunction with
BANDMANN RICKARD'S
TIVOLI THEATRE CIRCUIT
CROWDED NIGHTLY
6-30 To-Night 10

Stars *** Stars *** Stars *** Stars ***

THE GRAUS BROS.
Kings of the Pole
An act you must not Miss
MARIE QUINTRELL
Queen of Songs
A refined and ideal singer of good class music
SELMA BRAATZ
An extraordinary Juggling Turn
Exclusive pictures
MIRROR OF DEATH
The Show for a good Evening's
AMUSEMENT
Prices of Admission
1st Show:—Boxes, Rs. 10., Stalls 2, and 1, Circle 1, Back Seats As 8, 6 and 4
2nd Show:—Boxes Rs. 15., Stalls 3 and 2, Dress Circle 2 and 1, Back Seats as usual.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

There will be no 10 o'clock Performance on Saturdays until further notice and instead there will be

A MATINEE
at 4-30.

The Usual Performance at 6-30.
Every Sunday the First Performance commences at 7 P. M.

THE BIGGEST THUNDER OF THE WEEK
AND WHAT IS IT?

PROTEA! PROTEA!!

PART SECOND
Dealing With
The Secret of a Gold Mine and the Miserable Fate of A Sinful Count.
At The
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
IN FOUR ACTS
4,500 feet
Sat. and Sund. Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

TO YOU

From May 20th to June 3rd
are the very last days that
ALASTOR
may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
All readings strictly confidential.
Terms to suit all classes.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

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AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 TWO HOUSES TWICE NIGHTLY 10

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

CLEO PEEL

The Dainty American Soub and Comedienne

Bombay's Great Favourite

MARIE GODWIN

Soubrette and Danseuse

ALL STAR PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Including a Thrilling and Emotional Drama :—

THE GENTLER PASSION

COMICS GALORE.—Popular Prices.

MPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN

Italian Fencing.

Foil and sword fencing taught by an expert Italian instructor.

THE BEST EXERCISE, ALSO FOR LADIES.

TERMS MODERATE. APPLY :

M. CAVELETTI.

7, Watson annexe,

APOLLO BUNDER

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Seven Nights only

Commencing ***Saturday, June 6th***

Return Visit of the

HOWITT PHILLIPS

COMEDY AND DRAMATIC CO.

June 6 & 8 Saturday & Monday.

The Great Princess Theatre London Drama

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"

June 9 & 10 Tuesday & Wednesday.

The Brilliant Sporting Play.

"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS"

June 11th, Thursday.

By Desire

"NOBODYS DAUGHTER"

June 12th, Friday.

The Great American Drama.

"THE BARRIER"

June 13th, Saturday.

The Famous Drama.

"ALONE IN LONDON"

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN

Price Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

Plan Open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR.

MARCEL AND BELL.

DAN CLIFFORD

MISS HAPPY CARTON

"PROTEA" AND

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"

Part VII.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

A FILM THAT IS THE TALK OF BOMBAY.

PROTEA

AND THE

INFERNAL AUTOMOBILE.

THE SECOND SERIES

Of this Great Lady Detective's Startling Adventures.

4,320 Feet—Four Parts.

"Protea" is a woman, but such a woman as we have not before seen in pictures. She is unique, charming, daring, resourceful and bewildering. She performs feats that fill one with astonishment.

ONE LONG SUCCESSION OF THRILLS.

This Second Part is even more thrilling than the first. Don't miss it!

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs. a.
Todd's Rajasthan 2 vols ..	.. 7 8
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution	.. 7 14
Raymond Poincare: How France is Governed	.. 5 10
E. B. Mitford: Japan's Inheritance. The Country, Its People and their Destiny	.. 7 14

The following cheap and useful Libraries are in stock.

At annas **12** per volume.

Everyman's Library.
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Bohn's Popular Library.
The Wayfarer's Library.
The Scott Library.
Routledge's Red Cloth Novels.
Collins' Clear Type and Illustrated Classics.
Ward and Lock's World Library.
The Great Writers Series. (Biographical.)
Collins' National Library.
Nelson's Shilling Library.

At anna **8** per volume.

The People's Library.

At anna **7** per volume.

Ward and Lock's 7d. Novels.
Collins' 7d. Modern Fiction.
Nelson's 7d. Novels.

At anna **6** per volume.

The People's Books.
Nelson's 6d. Novels.
Newne's 6d. Library.

Detailed Lists on Application.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for Ringworm.

This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch, scurvy, rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

Kalbadevi BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,000.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married peerons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 30.

Conditions have become generally unsettled over northern India. There was a considerable increase in rainfall yesterday and numerous dust-storms are reported. The temperature decreased in the United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and Sind, but slightly increased in the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in East United Provinces, Malabar, local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Central India East and east of the Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in the west of the United Provinces and north of the Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Toungoo one inch; Kyaukpyu six; Lashio and Bhamo two; Saugor Island one; Cuttack and Sambalpur one and a half; Gorakhpur and Bahraich three-quarters; Cawnpore, Lucknow and Sutna a half.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms over Northern India.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand five hundred miles away was record on the Simla seismograph at 10-24 a.m. yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in exces at Lahore and Delhi and normal or in defect other stations. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.33" of rain and Cawnpore 0.50". Skies are clear in the extreme western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen in the area of rainfall where it is now in defect at night but remains in excess over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Bodhpur and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Karachi and Ajmer; minimum temperature is in excess at Jaipur, Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in Central India West and either equal to above the average elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.23" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the eextreme eastern districts and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light in Malabar. Thunder or duststorms have given local rain in the United Provinces and the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and local thunder or dustorms in the east Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and in Hyderabad. A few thunderstorms are possible on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on SATURDAY, the 30th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hum dity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..		
Do. (27th)	88.0	72.2	65	..	11.55	—8.50
Jask	98.3	83.0	82	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..		
Do. (27th)	108.3	86.7	61	..	2.41	—1.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.3	87.6	39	..	1.86	—0.13
Rawalpind	111.1	76.5	28	..	16.48	—5.02
Lahore	117.4	84.4	50	..	5.62	1.20
Sirsa	.. ..	.. ..	..	..		
Ambala	121.7	86.5	41	..	5.62	—0.85
Delhi	112.8	87.3	49	..	2.62	—1.15
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	116.1	89.0	59	..	1.49	—0.86
Mainpuri	115.0	87.8	44	..	1.82	—0.46
Jhansi	107.8	76.5	62	..	3.17	0.72
Cawnpore	104.9	75.3	78	..	3.88	1.37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	122.5	83.8	70	..	2.45	1.06
Karachi	90.0	79.1	85	..	2.11	0.47
Ajmer	105.9	85.5	35	..	2.70	0.70
Jaipore	114.0	91.1	21	..	1.08	—1.07
Kotah	114.6	92.8	29	..	1.62	—1.09
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	100.5	75.4	70	..	1.04	0.48
Dwarka	90.0	81.2	78	..	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	86.1	80.3	95	..	0.11	—0.41
Rajkot	105.2	77.0	82	..	0.17	—0.53
Bhavnagar	111.8	79.8	80	..	0.04	—0.78
Surat	99.9	80.4	71	..	0.04	—0.43
Ahmedabad	107.5	79.7	71	..	0.95	0.46
Deesa	106.6	79.0	66	..	0.19	—0.53
Neemuch	105.8	81.1	41	..	0.68	—0.61
Indore	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	1.09	0.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	112.3	85.1	54	..	6.02	1.72
Saugor	113.8	87.1	30	..	2.33	—0.22
Hoshangabad	113.1	90.0	27	..	2.52	0.13
Khandwa	109.9	85.4	42	..	1.26	—0.24
Akola	112.1	84.5	47	..	2.10	0.40
Amraoti	113.8	83.2	34	..	3.02	0.26
Nagpur	115.7	90.0	18	..	5.53	1.81
Chanda	112.8	90.0	27	..	6.50	2.47
Raipur	109.3	79.1	64	0.28	5.78	2.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.0	82.8	71	..	0.15	—1.04
Ratnagiri	90.5	82.3	69	..	0.06	—1.64
Mormugao	90.2	82.6	70	..	0.38	—3.19
Karwar	89.5	83.0	77	..	0.20	—4.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.0	77.1	42	..	1.40	—0.39
Ahmednagar	104.4	75.5	42	..	0.69	—1.89
Poona	97.0	73.7	58	..	0.21	—2.58
Sholapur	107.2	78.8	42	..	0.31	—2.47
Bijapur	103.4	75.1	60	0.00	1.02	—2.36
Belgaum	90.4	79.3	71	..	2.91	—3.41
Aurangabad	107.4	76.2	55	..	2.08	—0.23
Nizamabad (Indor)	113.0	80.7	48	..	0.91	—2.15
Hyderabad	106.3	81.7	69	..	2.53	—1.41
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.7	80.2	87	0.18	3.10	—7.52
Calicut	91.0	82.8	87	0.11	8.58	—9.61
Cochin	88.7	77.5	83	0.06	16.93	—10.42
Colombo	87.2	75.0	89	0.42	50.57	1.94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	109.8	85.9	56	..	2.75	—5.21
Bellary	103.0	80.1	58	..	1.70	—3.58
Cuddapah	107.8	85.9	57	..	5.59	—1.28
Madras	106.1	84.6	51	..	30.39	—8.71
Bangalore	94.1	70.8	74	0.01	7.18	—2.68
Coimbatore	93.6	76.5	66	..	5.51	—1.31
Trichinopoly	105.2	82.1	54	..	12.47	—1.72
Negapatam	99.6	80.9	47	..	54.91	22.95

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 30rd May was 30 007 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 132 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 29th May.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.742
Temperature of Air	..degrees	87.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	79.5
Dew Point	.. ..	76.7
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0 710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky of "dy"=10)		3.8
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	93.0
Minimum do do	.. ..	82.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW,W
Movement of Wind do		miles 150
Fall of Rain	.. inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	.. ..	0.00
Do. do. year	.. ..	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	..	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time: depth of water is Prince's Dock sill.

	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	June	h m	ft.	June	h m	ft in
M	1	m 4 9	24 7	1	m 9 44	18 6
		4 42 a	2 7		11 21 a	19 2
Tu	2	m 5 23	23 3	2	m 11 0	19 3
		5 38 a	24 6		m 0 23	18 3
W	3	m 6 39	25 4	3	0 23	19 9
		6 39 a	25 2			
Th	4	m 7 54	26 4	4	m 1 20	17 2
		7 41 a	26 1		1 41 a	19 10
F	5	m 9 3	27 2	5	m 2 13	16 1
		8 42 a	26 6		2 48 a	19 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 1 (Monday)	..	6h. 1m.	..	7h. 12m.
,, 2 (Tuesday)	..	6h. 1m.	..	7h. 12m.
,, 3 (Wednesday)	..	6h. 2m.	..	7h. 10m.
,, 4 (Thursday)	..	6h. 1m.	..	7h. 1 m:
,, 5 (Friday)	..	6h. 1m.	..	7h. 14m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 33-0m. p m.; Perigee. 6th,4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th, 10th, 48 3o. a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h ,50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th 2-4h. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

THE SENSES IN SLEEP.

THE BEST HOURS FOR MENTAL SUGGESTION.

In the discussion after a lecture by Mme. Dr. Lipinska, a woman doctor and associate of the Paris Academy of Medicine, on Auto-suggestion at the Lyceum Club on May 14, Dr. Hyslop, speaking with 22 years' experience of Bethlem Hospital, referred to the investigation just concluded by 10 representatives of the Church and 10 of the medical profession into various forms of suggestion by others and auto-suggestion especially in regard to the treatment of disease. When a person had crossed the borderland and was definitely insane, that person was not open to treatment by suggestion. One instance, however, he remembered well, and it was the only one in which he had known a person to receive good from the treatment. A person came and attempted to hypnotize a patient, but the patient chivied him round the room, getting a lot of exercise and incidently a lot of good. (Laghter.)

On the question of suggestion during sleep, Dr. Hyslop said that in normal cases when a person fell asleep the senses gradually sank during the first two hours. Then there was a return towards consciousness, when, if one had had an indigestible meal one was apt to wake up. After that the individual again sank down into deeper sleep and then gradually came closer and closer to consciousness. That was the time when the subconscious activities became most pronounced. That was the time *par excellence* to make a suggestion to anyone if you wanted to get anything out of them. If a lady wanted to get something out of her husband she should make the suggestion when he was in this condition. (Laughter.)

Mme. Lipinska said we sometimes thought of mind and body as two things entirely distinct from each other; but this traditional dualism did not exist. The mind acted directly on the body. Thought is not an occurrence which takes place in an ethereal and intangible world. Its mechanism is always the same, as is also the repercussion in our organism. An idea introduced into the mind follows its own course unknown to us, with the regularity and certainty of an automaton, and finally reappears in consciousness, when our thoughts are far from it, and appear to be entirely occupied with other matters.

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Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GIEVER & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Aynsley House, Newhall street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch The cost of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners name of their paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners name of First Correct Solution appe

Miss S. Radha Bai, c/o B. B. Prasad Esq., Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.

Mr. M. Laul De, De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 30th

S. S. Lhasa — Manley — Karachi May 28

DEPARTURES.

May 30th

S. S Macedonia	Bennett		London
S. S. Orange River	Andrews		Pulalant (Borneo)
S. S. Penhallow	Home		Antwerp, etc.
S. S. Lawoe	Wheeler		Jeddah
May 31st.			
S. S. City of Calcutta	Miller		Marseilles via Karachi
S. S. Chupra	Wittingham		Antwerp

The following vessels began to load on Saturday

Steamer	*Silesia	for Kobe etc.
,,	*Ambra	for Trieste etc.
,,	Arabia	for London.

*To arrive.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on May 28, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Macedonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Macedonia, 5,246 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:— The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain R. S. Miller, sailed on Sunday for Marseilles via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Orange River:—The steamer Orange River, 2,958 tons, Captain H. D. Andrews, sailed on Saturday for Pulalant (Borneo), with ballast.

S. S. Chupra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 3,962 tons, Captain W. E. Whittingham, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Penhallow:—The steamer Penhallow, 2,706 tons, Captain J. Howe, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived at Plymouth on the of the 28th instant.

S. S. Clan Macbride:—The Clan Line Line steamer Macbride left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s seamer Clan Macbride left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 28th and the steamer Kawachi Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 28th instant.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 29th instant.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Sweetenham and Penang and the steamer Luzon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 29th instant.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia (Outward bound) from Liverpool passed Suez on the morning of the 29th May.

P. DOCK.

Saturday, May 30th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Colenso	Brenton	J. F. & Co
B	Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co.
C & E	Schildturm	Steinert	W. & A. G. & Co
D & E	Hillsmayne	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
F	Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
G	Konig	Colzan	A. S. & Co
N	Hastings	Buford	W. & A. G. & Co
O	Sardar	Weeks	E. M. Scostri
P	Baron Cowdor	Castle	W. & A. G. & Co
Q	Annan Maru	Hakimura	O. S. K

V. DOCK.

1	Orsolo	Chinery	V. S. N. & Co
2	Manilla	Thomson	W. & G. & Co
3	Quebra	Thomas	K. N. & Co
4	Netherby Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
6	Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
7	Silverdale	Mc. Leod	D. N. & Sons
9	Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line
9	Wachtfels	Hansen	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Naneric	McDougall	K. N. & Co
15	Ozarda	Mills	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4	Persia	Scampicchio	A. L. S. N. & Co
6	Getsenkis	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
7	Maiwa Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
8	Habeburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
Bandra	Mande	M. . & Co.
Benbrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Birchfield	Ormston	T. M. & Co
Elsa	Isaksen	T. M. & Co
Ionian	Carey	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Inaba Maru	Shinoto	N. Y. K
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. W. & Co.
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
Kandelfels	Ohlker	W. & A. G. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Linga	Curtbush	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co.
Varlenbad	Bodmers	A. L. S. N Co
Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Pullox	Pass	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Roxburgh	Harrison	C. M. & Sons.
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. & Co
Tanyahi	Ross A. M	Ewes & Co
Visigoth	Rule	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 5,120 cwts. linseed oil cake, 640 teelseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.; 1,150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 640 cwts. linseed oil cake, Breul and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 300 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

MASSILIA (s) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

SILVERDALE (s) 50 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

FOR BARCELONA.

MASSILIA (s) 850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 350 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 1,450 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 625 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

CHUPRA (s) 3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

PENHALLOW (s) 2,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

IRAN (s) 110 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 383 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

SCHILDTURM (s) 443 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, 1,000 cwts. rapeseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR HULL.

IRAN (s) 2,346 cwts. cotton seed, R. Khimji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

SCHILDTURM (s) 880 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 770 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 570 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

WACHTFELS (s) 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 10 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 346 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR GHENT.

SCHILDTURM (s) 55 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

SCHILDTURM (s) 30 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 345 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

WACHTFELS (s) 455 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

FIRENZE (s) 154 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

UMBRA (s) 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 990 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 380 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 1,650 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 440 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co.

PERSIA (s) 250 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jaferbhey; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR FIUME.

UMBRA (s) 330 bales cotton, J. B. Begbie and Co.; 110 bales cotton, K. Visaram and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

UMBRA (s) 3,000 cwts, gingilly seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR VENICE.

UMBRA (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

PERSIA (s) 22 bales silk cocoons, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR GENOA.

SILVERDALE (s) 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 560 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 4 tons old iron, A. Sheriff; 1,980 cwts. rapeseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 220 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

PERSIA (s) 12 cwts. ghee, Cox's Shipping Agency; 125 cwts. ground nuts, 30 cwts. mendi, 40 cwts. dry chillies, 15 cwts. jethi madh, 40 cwts. black pepper, 42 cwts. tamarind, M. H. Moulim.

FOR KOBE.

ANNAN MARU (s) 108 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 7 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

MALAY MARU (s) 1,600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, N. Fatehally and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

ANNAN MARU (s) 97 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

MALAY MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

ANNAN MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

ANNAN MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, B. B. Kaisha.

MALAY MARU (s) 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

MALAY MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU (s) 100 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 32 cwts. gum olibanum, J. Narbheram and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

SILESIA (s) 1,100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 600 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

INABA MARU (s) 15 bales cotton shirting, C. Ebrahim and Co.

SILESIA (s) 600 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 13 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. INABA MARU, from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—50 barrels sulphate of copper, 150 cases camphor, 24 cases camphor oil, 3 cases cassia oil, 160 bags sago flour, 46 cases gum benjamin, 1 case cigars, 14 bags copra, 69 cases glass bangles, 1,716 bags rice, 27 cases peppermint crystals, 121 bags damar batu, 4 cases paper, 240 bags beans, 781 pieces copper ingots, 40 bundles copper sheets, 27 cases soap, 22 cases perfumery, 102 barrels lead, 5 bales provisions, 4 cases mace, 10 bags nutmegs, 1,094 bags betelnuts, 100 packages 25 cases dry ginger, 50 cases tea dust, 157 cases tea, 41 cases umbrella materials, 200 bundles sandal wood, 20 bales 74 cases cotton yarn, 59 cases silk yarn, 70 bales 6 cases cotton goods, 34 cases silk, 6 bales silk goods.

Even in the Hills it isn't all fun. Listen to this account of what has just been happening at Naini Tal:—"It would require a Noah and a very water-tight Ark to appreciate what we have been through. When it was not raining the mist rolled up and enveloped us in an opaque and impalpable pall. There is a strange fascination in witnessing these weird visitations of mist. Columns of vapour come pouring over the crests, and descend, in obedience to some imperceptible current of air, into every nook and cranny, blotting out the entire landscape. A vast and intangible pall holds the whole place in its grip . . . Our thunderstorms have been awe-inspiring and there is a peculiar grandeur about the sound of heaven's artillery reverberating among the hill-tops; but most of us like to hear it at a safe distance and proximity does not add to its charm. One of the earliest and worst storms resulted in the Cutcherry buildings being struck by lightning." They gratefully record that these things "are over now."—"I. D. N."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 29th

Consols 2½ %	75½plus 1.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18—½
Rentes 3 %	85⅝—½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49—1
Bar Silver Spot	26½—1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26½—1/16
Closing Tone of silver :—Fall caused by absence of buying order.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½25/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88¾unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 13/16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3½ unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	2½unchgd.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£300,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	40,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	160,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York July	13.12—16
Futures at New York Oct.	12.62—10
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to bearish week-end statistics.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.75—75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13¾unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—steady.	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.42—9
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.60—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.88½—¼
Silver CoDmercial Bars	56⅞—⅜
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	62,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	36,000
„ „ to France and Continent	57,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	515,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	290,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 29th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian	100
„ Imports	10,000
Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—quiet easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady	
Tone of Manchester Market quiet but firm	
Mid Americans	7.70
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.35
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	13.16—12
Oct.	12.58—14
New York Official noon call July	13.18—10
Oct.	12.60—12
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	13.42— 9
Oct.	12.58—13

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.J.	7.32—7
J.J.	7.15—7
J.A	7.14—8
A.S.	7.02—7
S.O.	6.82—9
O.N.	6.73—9
N.D.	6.66—9
D.J.	6.64—9
J.F.	6.64—9
F.M.	6.65—9

New York, May 29th.

"Liverpool Markets closed until Tuesday."

New York Holiday tomorrow except New Orleans."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Friday May 29th.

	Bales.
Total Sales	27,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	1,0 0
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	—
„ „ Stock	30,000
„ „ Forwarded	3,800
„ „ Actual Export	1,800
„ „ Imports	5,000
„ „ Speculation	100
American Afloat	100,000
East Indian Afloat	14,000
Total Aflat	127,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 29th.

Stock of Cotton in London :—	4/100
Coconada Fair Red cif. London	4 29/32
Coconada Ginned cif. London	4 31/32
Western Good cif. London	5

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool May, 29th.

Tone "Dhoties" and "Shirtings" quiet Prices steady.	
Tone "Cloths" good demand at advanced rates.	
Weft American 54's	11½
Weft Esyptian 80's	77½
Tone "Yarns"	steady.
Weft,Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
„ 32's R.	10½
„ 36's W.T.C.	10½
„ 36's B.	11
„ 42's	11⅝
„ American 60's	15
„ „ 80's	16½
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37/38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	20½ 7/8½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8/2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2/8½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	20⅝
Cloth Gunnis's 36"G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's BannerDills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11½
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	5 29/32
Buyers or Sellers	sellers.
Months	May-June
Water Twist American 30's	11
„ „ „ 40's	11⅞
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅝
„ „ „ 50's	13½
„ „ „ 60's	15½
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16⅝
„ „ „ 50's	16⅞
„ „ „ 60's	17⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 29th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June ; London Buyers	37½plus½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June ; London value firm.	37½plus¾
South American Rozario sante Fe—60lbs. May-June ; sellers dull unchanged	34½
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales May-June; nominal	34—½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June ; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June ; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June ; Dunkirk sellers firm	51½plus ½
Linseed Calcutta May-June ; London firm value	49/6plus 6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Hamburg sellers firm	46 plus½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July ; Hull sellers quiet unchanged	£6/6/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63—3/16
Copper Braziers	£77—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¼
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged	£4-7-6
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11-0-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India	£5-0-0 plus2s/6d

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11.9

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August ; very quiet unchanged	12/11½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec. ; nothing doing	12/1½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers August; unchanged	9/8½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. ;	9/8¾plus 1d
Quiet but steady.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August ; easier little doing	13/6¾—¼
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay crop finished.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10/5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10/6¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. value unchanged	11/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	1/10
Karachi July-Dec. ; value steady nothing doing unchanged	11/10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June ; Buyers quiet	2/9½—⅛

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, May 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	26—⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26½—⅛
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 675,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 30th.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13¾unchanged.
Previous prices	13¾
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.44plus 2
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.64plus 4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 30th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,060,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	288,000
East Indian Visible Supply	472,000
American Visible Supply	2,718,000
Other Visible Supply	154,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London May 30th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May June ; London Buyers	37½plus½
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June London Value firm	37½plus¾
Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. May-June sellers Quiet but steady unchanged	34½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal	
New South Wales May-June nominal unchanged	37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; Dunkirk sellers New Terms unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May June ; Antwerp sellers New Terms firm unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; Antwerp sellers New Terms firm	52
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Hamburg sellers Firm	46½plus½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton). June-July ; Hull sellers Easier	6.5.6

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August ; unchangd	12.11¼
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct-Dec ; unchanged	12.1½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers August unchanged	9.8½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers	9.8¾
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August ; unchanged	13.6¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay crop finished.	
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10. 5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.6¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value Practically nothing Doing unchanged	11.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June ; Buyers Quiet	2.9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 30th May.

IMPORT OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and the tone of the market is steady, but business on both sides of the account is limited.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s d.
T. T. ready	1 3 15-16
D D. mail	1 3 15-16
T T. forward. Augst.	1 3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	1 4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 5-32
„ „ forward, May July	1 4 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1 4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	160½
Marks „ „	138½
60 days Hongkong	141
„ „ Shanghai	189½
„ „ Japan	150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward, at 26 1-8 and 26¼ respectively. The local market has remained quiet but steady, with little change in rates and only a small busiess doing. Prices close as under.

	Rs.	a.	p
We quote —			
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (oum duty) ready	76	3	0
1st Settlemen	76	3	0
2nd Settlement	76	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 28th May 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I P Railway	32	38,047
B. B. & C. I. Railway	30	36,103

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a quiet appearance to-day and only a few transactions were booked at Rs. 95-10-6 for the 30th June delivery.

Cash Paper was placed at Rs. 96.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost without any fluctuations worth recording. A fair amount of "budley" business was done during the course of the day.

Davids stood at Rs. 488-12 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 440.

Luxmi Cottons stood firm at Rs. 1,080.

Kohinoors stood unchanged at Rs. 735.

Chinas declined to Rs. 565.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,030.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 1,040.

Gujrat Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 103 in a lot.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares were in demand at Rs. 191-4.

Bank of Bombay Shares were placed at Rs. 1,640.

Shivrajpoors improved to Rs. 20.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 78-8 and Deferred at Rs 142.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference Shares were in request at Rs. 156.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares stood unchanged at Rs. 912-8.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 297.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld ad Co. (Liverpool) :—"Broad steady market ; heavy long liquidation on taking of profits before Agricultural Bureau Report and before holidays. Rains are reported from Norh Carolina, where needed "Journal of Commerce" reports condition to May 25th as 78.2 per cent. If this figure should be confirmed by Bureau Report we expect a sharp decline, as Liverpool Cotton Association expects Bureau 75, per cent or less, and New York Cotton Exchange much less. Miss Giles estimates the condition at 77.5 per cent., giving Texas 68 per cent., and estimating the average increase in acreage as 0.05 per cent ; practically no increase." (New York) :—"Much smaller market. Considerable long liquidation on "Journal of Commerce" and Miss Giles' reports."

Gruning :—"Declined owing to bulls realizing to secure profits. Market will be closed this (Friday) evening until Tuesday morning."

The home markets closed easier all round, the American markets declining on bearish private estimates of the average condition, and Liverpool on liquidation before the Bureau Report and before the holidays. The drop of 75 points in spot cotton in New York is due to the conclution of the May position as the New York Market is closed to-day for Decoration Day. Liverpool is closed to-day and on Monday for the Whitsuntide holidays. It is said that the Bureau Report will be published in Washington at noon on Monday. Estimates of the average condition of the crop up to 25th May vary from about 73 per cent to slightly over 78 per cent. The difference of about 5 per cent gives ample scope for the Bureau Report to be either bullish or bearish, and the interest in this Report has been much increased by the bearishness of the estimates received to-day of the "Journal of Commerce" and Miss Giles. The condition for Texas of 68 per cent given by Miss Giles is, however, the lowest for this State for the past 10 years. As we said yesterday the Bureau Report may prove a surprise either way.

The local market opened easier, fine Khamgaon Akola July being quoted Rs. 290 good Broach March Rs. 287 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 217. Fine Khamgaon Akola January was done, in the morning in the bazaar at Rs. 255. There has been little doing for forward delivery and the market closes quiet with prices about Rs. 1 lower in some cases.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and prices are slightly easier.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	..	..	217	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	..	227	..	..	„
Do.	..	208	..	..	June
Do.	..	212	..	..	July
M.G. Kandeish	..	214	204	..	June
Do.	..	217	207	..	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	..	254	..	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	..	227	..	..	June
Do.	..	230	..	..	July
M.G. Broach	..	..	287	..	March 191
Do.	..	272	..	..	June
Do.	..	274	..	..	July
M.G. Muttia	..	210	198	..	„
Do,	..	213	201	..	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	252	June-July
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	254	„
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	249	„
M.G. Compta	..	..	..	275	„
M G, Miraj	..	..	..	281	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

	Rs.	a	p.	
Wheat :—The Market is steady Quotations —				
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	15	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	15	0	„
White Dehi, May	6	1	0	„
White Dehi Sept	5	15	0	„
Linseed :—The Market is steady Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	0	R T
Bold Brown Sept.	9	10	0	„
Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet. Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	3	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	10	0	R T.
Brown Delhi May	9	14	0	„
Teeleed :—The Market is quiet Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
85 % Bold White	55	8	0	
Black Kutai	45	8	0	
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0	
Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold	47	8	0	
Small	46	8	0	
Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet but steady. Quotations :—	Rs	a	p.	
July August	7	8	0	R. T.
Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet but steady Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
Ready	10	15	0	R. T.
Castorseed :—The Market is quiet. Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
Madras ready	34	0	0	
Guzerat ready	33	8	0	
Forward	6	15	0	R T.
Cottonseed :—The Market is steady. Quotations—	Rs	a.	p	
Berar	24	12	0	
Guzerat	24	4	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

Cotton	10,076 Bales.
Wheat	10,539 Cwts.
Linseed	11,100 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	2,939 „
Gingellyseed	454 „
Poppyseed	911 „
Groundnuts	1,207 „
Castorseed	2,218 „
Rice	281 „
Myrabolams	4 251 „
Cottonseed	16,669 „
Mowraseed	Nil. „
Gram	4,236 „
Jowar	4,920 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil. „

GALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day business was reported in jute and coal shares at steady rates. The transactions included :—

Coal :—Bhalgora Rs. 24 5/8 ; Bhuskajures Rs. 18¼ ; Baraboni Rs. 13½ ; Jumoni Rs. 5¼ ; New Kendah Rs. 4¼ ; Raneegunge Rs. 22⅛ ; Sendra Rs. 14 ; and Teetulmari Rs. 9 5/8.

Jute :—Albion (ord.) Rs. 195 ; Ex-Div. Budge Budge (ord.), Rs. 255 ; Small lot Budge Budge (pref.) Rs. 120 ; Ex. Div. Barnagore (ord.) Rs. 63 ; Belvedere (ord.) Rs. 106 ; Kamarhatty (ord.) Rs. 120.

Tea :—Bishnauth Rs. 23-8 (Ex. Div.).

TOLD IN PICTURES.

ARTISTIC AID TO THE TRAVELLER BY MOTOR BUS.

Having devised a sufficient number of routes to bewilder the innocent traveller, the London General Omnibus Company has now hit upon a novel plan for distinguishing the motor buses which make long-distance runs into the country.

Take for instance, the Hatfield bus. By the side of the ordinary black and white instruction there is the figure of a lion rampant, which is part of the Cecil arms. Hatfield is as much part and parcel of the Cecil family as the Welsh Harp is the whole thing at Hendon.

Then there is a lovely flaming poster directing the traveller by bus to Windsor —the three lions of the royal arms. Epsom, naturally enough, is to be identified by a jockey's head, Harrow is represented by a harrow, and Epping by a stag's head transfixed by an arrow.

Barking's device is a dog's head with its mouth open, and Sevenoaks has seven golden acorns standing out boldly on a blue ground.

Buckhurst Hill is represented by a prancing deer—in brown with a mustard background—Watford buses are adorned with a portion of the old village arms. You can readily guess the posters for Burnham Beeches, High Beech, Roniford, and Walton-on-Hill, but Brentwood (a lighted torch) and Chingford (swans and fishes on a sea-green base, because of the new reservoirs) will puzzle everybody.

The idea is quite ingenious, is capable of Cubist extension, and will set the public speculating and talking about the places the posters boom. And that is exactly the object of the company.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	250
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,650
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1 642-8
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	61-8
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	Nil.	18½
Central Co-operative ank. Rs. 25	—	As 8-3	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	—	4½	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 20 / New Issue Rs 15	June	10% 10%	20 nom 15 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.			8
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P		Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	—	16%	262
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A / £12½ B	—	8% 8%	323 325½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	818-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	680

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	200	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley		6	90
Harvey and Sabapath	July	40	945
Hindustan P. & M.		15	150
Hitgolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	182½
Jumna Glazing and Weaving Co., Ltd.			5½
Kamgaum	Sept.	7% Nil	704 196
Mahmudpura Co.		7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Mazmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov	50	365
New Berar	Jan	40	530
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	20	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	290
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30	642½
Vardwan G.P.		12	185

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	330
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing			60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing			120
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,		25	60 5
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	465
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	225
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1837½
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	570
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Coimbe Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1415
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil.	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	105
Currimbhoy	do.	10	207½
David	May-Nov.	20	488½
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	440
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,870
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	290
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	98XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	98XD
Jewraj Balco	May.	20	400
Jubilee	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills	New	New	475
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	25	1,960XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	735
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,080
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,030
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,860
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,650
Meyer Sassoon		Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,270
Nawab of Cambay		30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	211½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	25	1,000
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep.	8	160
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 25	420
Shohapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mabratta	Nov.		40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1,082½
Sun		Nil	112½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	247½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,430
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50	New	New	74½Premium
„ „ 54 P. Rs. 50	New	New	2 0 Dis
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,190
Vishnu Cotton O.		Nil	270
7 % P		Nil	615
Western India	Nov.	60	42
Mysore Spinning	April	15	235

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly.	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	121½
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	4%	67½
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar.-Aug.	9%	157
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July	4%	128
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100	do.	4%	128
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	103
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	165
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	507½
Upper Sind Light Rly.	do.	4%	127

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co.,	May-Oct.	6	118XD
All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	August	R. 1	6½
Bamanikus			4
Bashbay Bath			33
Badhan Pile	July.	7	94
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	25
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs. 125		35	91½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd	Feb.-Aug. July	6% 5%	179 228
Bombay Ice Manufg.		Nil.	10
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	35	882½
Bo. Land and Building		Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep	Rs. 5	192½
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	257½
Central I. Mining Co.	April.	1	20
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	98
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50	April	42%	530
Indian Cement Rs. 150		New	157-8
Indian Mercantile In Co., Ld. Rs. 20	Nov.	Nil	12
Indian Cotton Oil Company. O Old 100 / New Issue 75	June	7%	105
7% P. 150	Oct.-July	7%	75
John Roberts & Co.,	July	10%	155
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50	do.	10%	182
Katni Cement Ordy. 100			53
„ Debd 40			83
„ 7% Pref. 100			76
Kamp & Co., Rs. 175		12½	96
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July		158
Marcks & Co.,		8	100
Marsland Pr. Co., O.		Nil	92XD
Marsland Price Co., 7% P.	Apr.-Nov	7%	70 Nom.
Napier Hotel Co.,	May	Rs. 4	64
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	April	30%	38
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	540
Port Canning Co.,	do.	45	30
Shivrajpur Syrad, etc.,	April	17½%	865
Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co.	Mar-Aug.	6%	20
Soundy & Co.,		Nil	79
Tata Iron and Steel O. D. P.	Jan. & July	6%	70 nom 784 142 157
Tata Hydro Electric O.Rs. 500 P 7% Rs 500	Jan. do.	4% 4%	1045 925
Tata Hydro Electric 54% Debentures Con. 7% Pref.	Apl.-Oct.	5½%	1,08
Thacker & Co.,	May	34½	200
Telephone Co.,	April	Rs. 2	77
Thacker & Co.,	July	15	460

Rules relating to language examinations in India are to undergo some important changes. Their substance will be announced in a day or two.

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SAVOUR OF TRAVEL.

FIRST SIGHT OF SAHARA.

CIVILIZATION AND ROMANCE.

The sharpest savour of travel is the perpetual discovery that the really curious and beautiful things are those which nobody has ever noticed before, says "The Times." After a hundred descriptions of the desert and the palm-oasis, the first sight of them is as strange as though we had never heard the words. In imagination it was a fierce and blinding glare, gradually tempered until the evening was slashed with a great scarlet sunset, against which the few feathery palm-tops of an oasis would stand out black. Terrible and splendid it was to be, a grandiose drama to be witnessed with awe and remembered among homelier scenes as an incredible interlude in normal life.

So it may very well be, in its own time and place; there is doubtless room for everything in the Sahara. But in radiant spring days, from the heights of the Algerian Atlas, the first sight of the Sahara is so serene, so unlike the picture imagined, is of a beauty so harmonized with life, that we descend into the desert with a sense of having at last discovered a simple and habitable world.

THE DESERT IN APRIL.

Even in April, and even on the northernmost edge of the desert, there is glare and blaze enough of sunshine; but that is the affair of the weather, not of the desert. The weather may be fierce—the desert lies before you, endlessly kind and quiet, enticing with a charm in which there is nothing terrible or fatal. The air is not particularly clear, and the broken expanse of dune and hillock, on which stretches of grey tufted plant-growth lie like cloud-shadow, melts into the distance with long gradations of tawny and silvery pallor. The heat quivers and winks as soothingly as on an English cornfield. Not impressed so much as deliciously encouraged and at ease, the mind travels into the waste.

Why is the desert called monotonous? Its effects are subtle and subdued, no doubt, but they are innumerably various and upon every scale. Who ever told us that an obscure weed, which dapples an outcrop of russet rocks, would smell like apricots on a southern wall? or that every tuft of another and more succulent herb, rooted in a sand-drift, would be alive with flashing green caterpillars? or that the sand itself would be scored in every direction with the tracks of certain rotund and vigorous black-beetles? It is a most improbable discovery that there should be room in the desert for minuteness. The shadow travelling on the sand which makes us suddenly look up to see a downy-headed vulture swooping and circling overhead is less unexpected.

But presently, as we follow it out of sight, the eye is caught by a vision which surprises for a moment before it thrills us more deeply than all else. Far away in the distance there is a lake—a great pale glassy sheet of water, set with islets and barred with long, dark promontories, and we have a second in which to discern a sail or two upon its surface before we understand that actually and gloriously it is a mirage. This is a sight which we believed to be the tormenting reward of long parched days of desert-travel; it was too much to hope that it would be awaiting us on the very threshold as beautiful and strange as though we had really earned it. By the time the day has begun to decline and the air to freshen, the mirage, now on this side, now on that, has dissolved and renewed itself a dozen times, always with the same sober beauty of still water and wooded headland, and we have forgotten that its lovely name used to sound cruel and treacherous. It has become a familiar presence a spirit brooding in the waste and offering friendly signals.

THE OLDEST ROMANCE IN THE WORLD.

Friendliness, too, sometimes stately and distant, more often easily and merrily good-humoured, always graceful and simple and fine, appears from hour to hour at every encounter with humanity. A train of laden camels, asses, and mules, clustered round with scores of men, women, and children, sighted afar in their leisurely progress across the wilderness, has all the splendour of the oldest romance in the world. But when you find yourself among their courteous inquisitive greetings, surrounded by the bubbling laughter of the elder children and the solemn watchfulness of the younger, the wandering tribe turns into something far beyond romance. It becomes the real population of the world—the world which is partly grazed on by flocks, partly ploughed and cultivated in which civilization has never been more than a local and temporary excitement, a sort of travelling show moving slowly westward. These beautiful beings, so sure of themselves and of their dignity, are the solid fact—we the odd ramshackle romance. We do our best to please, and presently pass on; looking back we watch the caravan resettle to its business after the amusement of our meeting. As for us, we proceed towards the sunset.

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THE UNION JACK CLUB

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT'S TRIBUTE TO ITS WORK.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was attended by Captain Eric Bonham, was present on May 5, at the tenth annual meeting of the Union Jack Club in the Waterloo-road, says the "Morning Post." Prince Louis of Battenberg was prevented by his duties at the Admiralty from being present. Colonel Sir Edward Ward presided, and among others present were Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, Sir Walter R. Lawrence (Vice-President), Mr. G. J. Majoribanks (hon. treasurer), Sir Rowland Bailey, Rear-Admiral S. R. Fremantle, Rear-Admiral H. H. Campbell, Captain P. A. Clive, M.P., Major E. F. O. Gascoigne, Lieutenant-Colonel N. A. Lowry-Corry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Markham Rose, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Noble, Brigadier-General D. Henderson, Miss Ethel McCaul, Viscount Crichton, Captain W. V. Anson, R.N., and Major H. F. Wilkinson (Secretary to the Council and Comptroller of the Club).

A RECORD YEAR.

The Chairman, having welcomed his Royal Highness, said that each year they had been able to record steady progress, and he was happy to be able to announce that 1913 had been a record year, both financially and numerically. In addition to the many thousands who had used the Club without sleeping in it when waiting for trains and passing through London, sleeping accommodation was provided for 102,167, a satisfactory increase of 13,034 on the previous highest year. The Royal Navy and Marines totalled 54,944, the Army 47,223. From July, 1907, to December 31, 1913, over half a million had been provided with sleeping accommodation in the Club, and since the opening 150 bed-rooms had been added to the building. During the past year the necessity for further bed-room accommodation for week-ends and holidays had become more pressing. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners had offered to sell them an excellent site adjoining the north side of the Club, bounded by Waterloo-road, Sandell-street, and Cornwall-road, on which could be erected some 200 or 300 additional bed-rooms, but, as it would be too costly to buy up immediately the ground rents and leases of the property, it was proposed only to purchase the freehold of the ground from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at once for £9,500, leaving £6,000 on mortgage. The Club might be said to be self-supporting, but it was only self-supporting with the addition of the subscriptions of the members, as was the case with any other club. Were the subscriptions done away with they would have considerably to raise the prices, which would make the Club impossible, at any rate for the junior members, or they would have to appeal to the charitable to assist, which he knew would be repugnant to all their self-respecting members. (Cheers.) During the year it was decided that Chatham would fall into line with Portsmouth and Devonport and pay a collective subscription, so now the whole of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines subscribed, and the whole of the Army with very few exceptions, at the rate of 2½d. per man per annum at home or 1½d. per man per annum abroad. He read a letter of good wishes from the National Club for Soldiers in Paris, which has been modelled on the lines of the London institution, and mentioned that it had been decided to invite two representative members of this French "U. J. C." to visit the London Club during the Royal Naval and Military Tournament time as guests of the Club. (Cheers.)

VALUE OF THE INSTITUTION.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, in moving the adoption of the report, said that owing to the scarcity of the male members of his family he was often approached to attend functions of all kinds, some of which he looked upon as his duty to attend at, others as a privilege; on this occasion he could assure them that it was a very real and great pleasure for him to come there that afternoon. The fact that his father and mother were a patron and patroness of that institution was a sufficient reason for his accepting their invitation, and he was sure they would realise how deeply his parents had the interests of the sister Services at heart. (Cheers.) Again he had the privilege of coming there in a dual capacity, as a soldier and sailor, for he had the honour to wear a naval uniform as an Elder Brother of Trinity House as well as the uniform of his own regiment. (Cheers.) He, however, approached the subject with feelings almost akin to trepidation when he remembered that at the annual meeting last year the remarks made by Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg led to a controversy in the Press and elsewhere as to what he actually said or did not say. (Laughter.) The Club, he reminded his hearers, was started as a national memorial to those soldiers, sailors, and marines who laid down their lives for their country in the South African War. The Club had therefore carried out one of the real benefits which that struggle had brought about—it enabled members of different branches of the Services to get to know one another better in the course of a long and arduous campaign. (Cheers.) It helped, too, to do away with those slighting remarks made by one branch of the Service to the other. He thought less was heard of derisive epithets with reference to the "foot slogger" from a cavalryman, and equally derogatory remarks from the infantryman as regards a "swanking plunger" towards the close of that campaign than before 1899. (Hear, hear.) He went on to congratulate the Club on its spacious rooms, which might by the envy of many a club on the other side of the river, and on the fact that, as they were all on the active list and in the prime of life, they did not suffer from the club bore, who was not unknown in some institutions in Pall-mall, spending his dotage snoring in the smoking-room and lying on all the newspapers. (Laughter.) He begged to qualify this statement by adding that none of the distinguished officers who were with them to-day were included in that category. (Renewed laughter.) The Club seemed to be in a perfectly sound financial condition, though, like other kindred institutions, more money was required still further to enlarge their sphere of usefulness. But in spite of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement the previous day as to the huge sum required to balance the accounts of the nation, he trusted that there might still be no want of outside support in the shape of additional donations. In conclusion, he said that he was much interested to hear that their friends and neighbours across Channel had copied their example by starting a similar club in Paris. He looked forward to the time when members of the two clubs would see their way to extend their hospitality to one another by the privilege of granting honorary membership to one another, and thereby still further cementing the bonds of friendship which already existed between the two nations. (Cheers.)

Sir Walter Lawrence seconded and Sir John Jellicoe supported the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. C. Streetfield resigns the Civil Service. Mr. H. Walmsley, C. S., has been gazetted to act as a judge, High Court, Calcutta vice Sir H. Carnduff granted leave from 29th May to 3rd September.

Lieut.-Col. G. J. H. Bell, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, officiates as Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Burma, vice Colonel Evans I.M.S. granted eight months' leave.

Captain R. G. G. Croley, I.M.S., goes to Madras for civil employment.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Russell Stracey is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madraa Revenue Department.

Mr. H. O. Coventry officiates as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Maxwell, granted leave upto 10th March, 1915.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. E. Boyd, Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs, is transferred from Bombay to Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. H. Napier, I.M.S., officiates as Assistant Director-General, Research Institute, Kasauli, vice Major Christopher on deputation as Director of the Institute.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Russell, R.E., officiates a Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, vice Mr. Heap on privilege leave.

The following Assistant Traffic Superintendents are confirmed and promoted to Class III:—Messrs. J. W. Ogle, F. G. Griffiths, J. N. Nagel and B. L. Cameron.

Mr. Christie officiates as Engineer-in-Chief Sara Bridge, vice Mr. Gales on privilege leave.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

As was to be expected, opinions differ widely on the important question asked last month by the Editor of the "Strand," "Do Love Marriages Turn Out the Best?" Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the well-known Engenist, is in favour of long engagements, "in order that we may see whether physical attraction is going to burgeon in spiritual flower." He thinks that not a few among the many novices who are now advocating and prejudicing the cause of Eugenics declare that love is not the best basis of marriage, either from the individual or the racial standpoint. "I believe that view to be profoundly false, and have elsewhere argued, at length following Darwin himself, that the factors for which people really love each other (including physical beauty) are highly correlated with health of body and soul, being often the direct expression of it, and are therefore of eugenic value. Real love is indeed the most ancient and valuable eugenic agent in the world." Madame Waddington, the wife of the distinguished French statesman, thinks "on the whole arranged marriages turn out as well as any others"; and the Rev. A. J. Waldron practically echoes this in giving it as his opinion that "very few people are capable of choosing wisely for themselves." Madame Sarah Bernharhardt takes an opposite view.

"Some people have an extraordinary capacity for affection, but really seem quite incapable of loving in the true sense of the word. If, however, I take it that real affection and love as applied to marriage mean almost the same thing, then I should reply, with the greatest certainty in the world that I am right, that "love marriages"—that is to say, marriages based on affection, comradely love—almost invariably turn out better than arranged marriages."

THE JOURNEYS OF BIRDS.

A lecture on the migration of birds was given by Professor C. J. Patten at the Royal Institution during the mail week.

He said that various ridiculous theories, such as hibernation, transmutation, and submergence, had been invented to account for the seasonal appearances and disappearances of birds, but in fact those appearances and disappearances took place by migration. The initiative factors concerned were feeding and breeding. The cuckoo and the swallow, for instance, disappeared from the British Isles because their food had disappeared; their return depended on a love for their breeding quarters. The immediate stimulus to migration appeared to depend on the weather. But even when in spring the temperature had become warm enough to make the birds go north, or in autumn cool enough to make them go south; they were such good judges of the barometer that they would not leave till the wind was favourable.

The "Hamdard" of Delhi writes that on 30th ultimo a grand *Jalsa* of the feminine branch of the Society of Servants of the Kaba was held at Delhi, when Mrs. Ikram Sahiba, Editor of the "Asmat," presided. About 150 women attended. Besides the chairman, Saghra Begam, Khoorshed Begum and Mrs. Mahomedali spoke on the aims and objects of the Anjuman Khudam-e-Kaba. Twenty-three women joined the Society there and then. The Sind branch also has about 36 female members. The first female member of the Sind branch was Mrs. Mahomed Sulleman of the "Alhaq" press, Sukkur.

DEVELOPING PANAMA.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.

A simple and economical project for developing the interior of Panama has received official sanction, writes the Panama correspondent of "The Times." Messrs. R. W. Hebard and Co., American engineers, carrying on business in Panama and representing capitalists of the United Fruit Company, have been awarded a contract to construct a three-foot gauge railway from Pedregal, a seaport on the south coast of the province of Chiriqui, to Boquete, a valley of 50 miles inland, with a spur line to La Concepcion, another village of Chiriqui. The earlier projects for railway lines in the province of Los Santos, Veraguas, and Cocle, for utilizing rivers along the various lines for the generation of electricity for motive power, and for storing water for irrigation purposes have been abandoned for the present as being too costly.

The contractors agree to build the rail way, equip it, and hand it over to the Government ready for working on the basis of cost, plus 5 per cent., and an allowance of £20,000 for engineering and supervision. The total cost will be about £3,000 a mile, and from the standpoint of American railway construction this is very cheap. In order that its interests may be properly safeguarded, the Panama Government has secured the services of Mr. A. S. Zinn, formerly resident engineer in charge of the excavation of the Culebra Cut, who has 20 years' experience of American railways. His position will be Chief Engineer of the Republic, but his chief duty will be to supervise the construction of the railway from Pedregal to Boquete, and to develop plans for further opening up the interior by railways and cart roads.

Two miles inland from Pedregal is David, the third largest town in the Republic and capital of the province of Chiriqui. It has about 15,000 inhabitants and is the market place of this province. Beyond David for a distance of 30 miles the line extends over sterile *llanos*, wind swept, and, until trees are planted, of little agricultural value. The ascent to the foothills through this stretch is gradual. During the last 20 miles it is more abrupt, and the final climb to Boquete will involve a heavy gradient. The land along the foothills and in Boquet Valley is fertile and capable of profitable development at once. The valley has an area of about 15 square miles of arable land, about two of which are now cultivated. The chief product is coffee. The spur line to La Concepcion is through a pleasant, fertile country, where several thousand head of cattle graze and a great variety of fruits and vegetables is grown in a nondescript, careless manner.

SMALL FARMS OR PLANTATIONS.

Two factors must enter into a successful development of this country, even after the railway is constructed. A new impetus must be given to the present inhabitants, or new blood must be introduced. Furthermore, outside capital will be needed to encourage production on a sufficiently large scale to make investment attractive. There is much talk among certain classes of the canal builders of small homesteads in Chiriqui, along the line of the projected railway. But the project involves buying the land, importing agricultural implements and animals, raising crops on an experimental scale for two or more years until the most profitable are determined, and then transporting products by rail for a distance of from 10 to 50 miles and by water—a journey that takes nearly two days before a satisfactory market is found. It is not believed that farming under these conditions will be profitable. The large plantation plan, so common in tropical agriculture, appears to be more feasible. The gentle, hospitable people of the interior of Panama will not be useful in agricultural development until a new standard of industry has been made for them. The next generation may learn to labour six days a week, year in and year out, but the present inhabitants do not look upon work in that light; they gain enough to live on with very little effort; they keep a roof over their heads and have enough food to eat, and that suffices for them.

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

HOW HUNGER-STRIKERS ARE DEALT WITH IN GERMANY.

Describing in the "Magazine for Criminal Jurisprudence" how Germany would deal with hunger-striking suffragettes, Geheimrath Dr. Leppmann says that he has usually employed forcible feeding through the nose between the third and fifth day of the refusal to eat, and has never failed thereby to break the prisoner's resistance, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News."

One of the best means of handling a hunger-striker who has been accustomed to very plain prison food is to set in the cell some particularly appetising morsel, as, for instance, a pickled herring. A hunger-strike is rarely accompanied by a refusal to drink. Hence German prison doctors usually remove all water, replacing it by milk. If any hunger-striker continued to fast after several forcible feedings he would suspect him or her of incipient lunacy. Suffragettes in Germany would apparently, therefore, not be released after hunger-striking, but promptly removed for observation to a lunatic asylum.

On Sunday last an "At Home" was given by Rao Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing to meet Mr. Mathuradas and Dr. Pritamdass in a garden owned by Mr. Mathuradass on the banks of the Fuleli at Hydeerabad (Sind). It was understood to be in celebration of the return of the two gentlemen to the Municipality. Among those present there were the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, the Hon. Mr. Ghulamhussein, Mirza Kalechbeg, and several others. None of the municipal councillors who had voted for the expulsion of the two gentlemen attended.

PILFERING FROM INDIAN RAILWAY TRAINS.

INEFFECTIVENESS OF THE RAILWAY POLICE.

At a meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce held at Cawnpore the theft of goods in course of transit by rail was discussed. It was stated that during 1911-12 considerable correspondence took place on the subject of theft of goods in course of transit by rail, and members were invited to keep records of thefts from consignments booked by them. The attention of the committee of the Chamber having been again drawn to the prevalence of theft during the past year, certain manfacturing members were asked to favour the committee with a statement of thefts which had occurred during the year 1913, together with a statement of the aggregate value of the articles stolen.

After considering the replies received the committee were of opinion that these statements showed that the percentage of pilferings which took place was actually very small indeed as compared to the business done, and it was extremely doubtful whether better protection could be afforded save at extremely disproportionate expense.

There would, however, appear to be room for improvement in the procedure adopted by the Government Railway Police in prosecuting enquiries in cases where thefts were reported to them. Under the present system the Police of one Railway Administration, or in one Circle, merely satisfied themselves that the theft had not taken place within their Circle, and did not pass on the enquiry to the next Circle, but, having reported to the complainant that the responsibility did not lie within their sphere, did nothing more. No attempt was made to trace a consignment throughout and the complainant was referred from one Railway Police District to another.

The present procedure is unsatisfactory in the extreme, and while Railway officials admit that thefts are frequent, and, as far as the Committee can judge, are doing their best to minimise their occurrence, this system of "water-tight compartments" in the Police Department cannot but militate against any real reduction of the evil.

The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India. In the meantime the North-Western Railway authorities, as we have already announced, have appointed a duly qualified and competent Traffic Inspector to look into thefts in the Sind area.

Here is a clever performance by a lawyer out of Court. A pleader in Larkana who had urgently to go to some outstation arrived at the railway station in haste at the last moment, just as the train was moving off. He ran to get in, but the guard held him back. After a few seconds the guard leaving him was getting into the train when the pleader held him back saying that the law did not permit any one to get into a moving train. The train which in the meantime had gone some distance stopped for the guard and when it did so the pleader also got in legally because it was then at a standstill.

Sherlock Holmes (loq) "You will no doubt have perceived my dear Watson that our two friends over there smoke Cigars made in the South of India, that they are men of taste and that they have not had a good day's racing."

Dr. Watson (loq) "I must admit I cannot follow your reasoning."

S. H. "The thing is as simple as child's play. Those small stumps they are treasuring up can only be McDOWELL'S CIGARS, otherwise they would have been thrown away long ago. McDOWELL'S of MADRAS, I happen to know, use the best imported tobacco in all their leading brands. This indicates our friend's good taste.

Had they had a good day's racing each would be smoking a fresh cigar. Simple isnt it?"

McDOWELL'S, Ltd., P. O. BOX. 36.

MADRAS, S. INDIA.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE AMERICA CUP.

THE CHALLENGER AND ITS DESIGN.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

When Mr. Charles Nicholson accepted Sir Thomas Lipton's invitation to design a challenger for another America Cup contest it was the general opinion that the result of the commission would be a craft of somewhat unusual type, but few yachtsmen could have anticipated that Shamrock IV. would be such a revolutionary vessel as she is said to be, writes Mr. Francis B. Cooke in the "Manchester Guardian." I believe it was Mr. Nicholson's stipulation that he should be free to put into practice any theories that he thought fit, and he certainly seems to have "gone the whole hog" in that respect, for the lines of the new Shamrock reveal a wide departure from modern practice in yacht design. Mr. Nicholson has a reputation for creating ugly yachts, and it is doubtful if the famous Gosport draughtsman has ever before produced a vessel quite so ugly as Shamrock IV; but in nothing is the old proverb "Handsome is as handsome does" so true as in yachting. Should the challenger prove successful in her quest, she would probably be responsible for a revolution in the science of yacht designing, and in a short time the new type would be all the rage, for racing purposes at least. Then, when our eyes had grown accustomed to the new form of model, that which we now consider unsightly would probably appear beautiful. When the overhanging bow was first introduced old yachtsmen sadly wagged their heads and condemned its unsightliness, but now that we have grown accustomed to the excrescence it is the only form of bow that gives any pleasure to the eye of a yachtsman.

AN AMAZING FEATURE.

Perhaps the most amazing feature of the design of the new Shamrock is that her greatest beam is forward of the mast, a trait that is in complete variance with modern practice. It must not be supposed, however, that this is a startling innovation, for, far from that being the case, the "cod's head and mackerel's tail" was the common type of yacht in vogue during the first half of the last century. Strangely enough, it was the advent of the schooner America and her capture of the Cup that now bears her name that led to the abandonment of that type. The Yankee clipper proved so much faster than our vessels that she set a fashion in model that has in some respects lasted to the present day. She had her greatest beam in the neighbourhood of the midship section, and practically all yachts built in this country after her visit in 1851 were similarly designed. Indeed, many of the old craft were cut in halves and had new bows added to bring them into line.

It certainly seems strange that Mr. Nicholson should revert to a type that was condemned more than sixty years ago, but it may be assumed that he has a very good reason for doing so. And, of course, it is within the bounds of possibility that the America did not owe her success solely to the shape of her hull, for she embodied many other novel features. Her sails, for instance, were of light material and cut to set flat, enabling the yacht to hold a much better wind than her British rivals, whose loose-footed bellying canvas did not make for weatherliness. It is quite possible that a good deal more of the America's speed was derived from her superior sails than was supposed. Shamrock IV., we are told, has a long overhanging bow, but her counter is of the "sawn-off" type, giving her a clumsy-looking box-like appearance aft. Although seldom seen in vessels of such size as Shamrock, the "sawn-off" counter is quite a common feature of small racing craft, for any portion of the counter which is not immersed when the yacht heeled in a breeze serves no useful purpose and makes for increased weight in an undesirable position. The challenger's greatest beam is believed to be 24ft. and her natural draught 14ft. A centreboard of the dagger-plate type drops 9ft. below the keel, giving the vessel a total draught of no less than 23ft. A flat floor and harsh bilges should give her great stability and she had need be stiff to carry the huge sail area indicated by her enormous mast. This spar, the largest of the kind ever constructed in this country, is hollow and built of wood. The mainmast measures 110ft., and the "Marconi" topmast, which is socketed in the head of the former, is 50ft. long, giving a total length of 160ft. from step to truck. To get the weight of the ballast as far below the surface as possible, the lead keel has been cast flat on the underside. The yacht has a short bowsprit, extending but 10ft. outboard, which is in accordance with modern practice.

THE SPEED OF SHAMROCK IV.

It does not in the least follow that because Shamrock IV. is an ugly vessel she will not be a fast one. Most of Mr. Nicholson's more recent productions have been unsightly, but their speed is beyond dispute. Such yachts as Margherita, Istria, Paula III., and Norada are among the speediest of their rating in Europe, and it has long been recognised by yachtsmen that speed and good looks do not necessarily walk hand in hand. Win or lose, Mr. Nicholson must be congratulated upon his pluck and enterprise in breaking adrift from tradition, for our only hope of winning back the historic trophy is the discovery of some new speed-producing feature that has not been thought of by our rivals. Such a discovery can only be made by a bold departure from accepted theories, and Mr. Nicholson, in designing Shamrock, has certainly wandered far from the beaten track.

According to existing arrangements, Shamrock IV. will be launched on May 25, and one cannot but regret that she could not be completed at a much earlier date. The Herreshoff yacht Resolute, one of the three built for the defence of the Cup, was launched on April 25, and thus has a full month's start in the matter of tuning up. And, it must be remembered, Resolute's preparation will continue uninterrupted down to the time of the contest, while Shamrock, after a few trial spins, must be dismantled and jury-rigged for the voyage across the Atlantic. It is evident, therefore, that the time available for the preparation of the challenger is all too short, and Mr. Burton will have his work cut out to get her tuned up to concert pitch in time for the first race on the 10th September.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE, POONA.

CRICKET FIXTURES—1914.

Saturday June 13th Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya.
Sunday June 14th Telegu Cricket Club.
Saturday June 20th New English School.
Sunday June 21st P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana.
Saturday Junt 27th Mahomedan Students' C.C.
Sunday June 28th Miltary Finance C.C.
Saturday July 4th Deccan Gymkhana.
Sunday July 5th Combined Schools.
Friday and Saturday July 10th and 11th Poona Gymkhana.
Sunday July 12th Parsee Gymkhana.
Saturday July 18th College of Engineering.
Sunday July 19th P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana (R).
Saturday July 25th Poona High School.
Sunday July 26th Deccan College.
Monday July 27th Agricultural College Government House.
Saturday August 1st Agricultural College (R).
Sunday August 2nd Young Students' C.C.
Wednesday August 5th Poona Islams' C.C.
Saturday August 8th College of Engineering (R)
Sunday August 9th Deccan College (R).
Thursday August 13th Deccan Gymkhana (R).
Wednesday and Thursday August 26th and 27th Aligarh College Team.
Thursday August 27th Aligarh College Team.
July-August Northcote Challenge Shield Matches.
December Inter-Varsity Match.

STRENGTH OF LIONS AND TIGERS COMPARED.

TWO PETS AT THE "ZOO."

Major F. Bigg Wither, of the Burma Commission, has presented to the Zoological Gardens, London, a pair of young tigers nearly a year old and in very fine condition, says "The Times." Both have collars round their necks and were pets when younger. As often happens in the case of the larger carnivores, the male is the more friendly of the two, and comes readily to have its nose rubbed, purring like a cat and making the short and sonorous call with which lions and tigers greet their mothers. Probably there will be no difficulty in removing his collar, but the tigress will give trouble, as she is extremely nervous and suspicious.

The difference in tameness between the sexes appears to be due to the greater courage of the males, who are less easiliy upset by strange persons and strange sounds. These young, tigers are better grown and more shapely than is to be expected in the case of lions of the same age, and there is no difference in the colouration or markings of the sexes, altlfough the male is slightly heavier.

According to the "Records," published by Messrs. Rowland Ward, the largest known, accurately measured tiger was killed in Bengal by Major Evans Gordon and was 10ft. 7in. length and 491lb. in weight. Captain Goring-jones, however, has killed a rather smaller tiger, which scaled no less than 700lb., in the Central Provinces. The "record" lion, killed by Mr. Vaughan Kirby in South-East Africa, measured 10ft. 5in. in length; its weight was not taken. The heaviest recorded lion weighed 516lb., but most of the weights given are much less.

The tiger, therefore, merely from the point of view of size and weight, ought to outmatch the lion, and those who have seen adults of each species in the field agree that the Asiatic animal beats the lion in the swiftness and vigour of its assault. The case, recently reported, of an accidental fight in New York between a yong lion and a young tiger had the expected result, the lion being killed after a long struggle. A number of years ago, in the Regent's Park Gardens, a young lion and two tiger cubs were brought up in the same cage, and had reached nearly the age of two years in amity. Suddenly, one Sunday morning, a quarrel arose, and after a few seconds of snarling and snapping the tigress seized the lion by the throat and held him down until he was strangled, despite all the efforts of the keepers to separate them. The other tiger took no part in the battle.

THREE-TOED OSTRICHES.

The society has a pair of Rheas, or South American three-toed ostriches, in one of the park paddocks and the hen begun to lay. These birds frequently breed and bring up their young in large private parks in England, but at the Gardens those that have been reared have almost always been hatched in an incubator as the birds have shown no disposition to tend the eggs. This year, however, another male Rhea, one of two placed in a paddock outside the Ostrich House, and actually a hybrid between the common Rhea and Darwin's Rhea, has shown signs of "broodiness." He has scooped out a shallow nest in the gravel of the paddock. It is a saucer-shaped depression about 2ft. in diameter and is lined with twigs, hay and straw, collected by the bird. He has been spending much of his time sitting on this, and has now been provided with one or two dummy eggs, real Rhea egg-shells filled with plaster-of-paris. If the fertile hen in the other paddock lays enough eggs, some will be given to him to incubate.

CHURCH V. PRESS GOLF MATCH.

Photo by Topical Press.

The Bishop of London tries a practice swing.

DISPLAY AT OLYMPIA.

KINGS AND QUEENS VISIT THE TOURNAMENT.

ARMY AND NAVY IN THE ARENA.

Pictureque and splendid was the scene at the opening of the Tournament on the afternoon of May 14 when King George and the King of Denmark marched across the arena, to the clash of music, to inspect the guard of honour of the Army and the Navy drawn up to receive them says the "Daily News". High officers in blue and gold and scarlet attended them, the King's colour of the Grenadiers was held triumphantly above the flash of blue steel, and there was mighty cheering throughout the building, where a brilliant audience had assembled in honour of the occasion.

With much stateliness the Viking King, towering high above everybody else, marched along the lines, his simple uniform of blue and black marking him out amid all the glitter. Meanwhile the rest of the Royal party had moved to the Royal box up aloft —Queen Mary and the young Princess in close-fitting black with a relieving gleam of pearls at their necks: the Queen of Denmark in striking contrast of blue and white with a lot of black plumes, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg.

DASH OF THE HANDYMEN.

The performance went with a swing and a dash—merrily, thrillingly from beginning to end. King George had chosen the programme and the real excitement began when the handymen trotted into the ring with their lumbering tonnage of cold steel, a bit of river, earthworks of solid wall, and a few other things borrowed from an adjacent landscape.

They set the river aflow, they banked it with landscape, they slung up derricks with scaffold poles across the rushing stream and linked them with an endless rope—and all this in duplicate, for there were two gun teams setting mettle against mettle, two rivers to cross, and two huge walls to circumvent. H.M.S. Excellent and Vivid B were the competing crews.

"Are you ready? Stand by—!"

Then, crash! The guns broke to smithereens, wheels flew this way and that, the limber was rags, and the men were sweating, whirling demons.

WHEN EVERYBODY CHEERED.

Kings and Queens, Princes and Princesses, lords, ladies, and commoners, rose to the occasion as thongh they were closely concerned in the intimate personal welfare of these whirligig, mad human sailorboys down in the ring. Everybody cheered. There is a touch of the frozen North in the pallid face of Denmark's King. He rarely smiles, and if an emotion moves him, you don't see it. But at this dashing game, with the British Navy slinging their great guns in hundredweight sections across the chasm on a single line with a greased carrier running free, and then slinging themselves across, in monkey-batches, regardless of consequences —then the ice melted; there was a flush on the King's face and a gleam in his eye. The two Queens were enraptured, and Princess Mary just let herself go.

Nobody was smashed in this heaving turmoil. Goodness (and the cherub up aloft) knows why; and the lads of the Excellent got there first with never a scratch or a bruise on themselves or their darling gun. Time:

H.M.S. Excellent ... 5min. 48½ sec.
Vivid B .....6min. 34 sec.

The first Lord of the Admiralty and Lord Charles Beresford—for once inamicable, admiring brotherhood—watched this show with pride. The Navy was cheered to the echo. It always is.

STAGE FRIGHT.

In one or two of the other items there was a quite excusable little touch of stage fright here and there; horse and rider came a "purler" at one of the fences; an athlete had to be united from a bewildering knot of his own nervous contriving; but on the whole everything was capitally done. In whatever they did the men shone triumphantly.

And so did the boys—particularly the sprightly young "kilties" from the Queen Victoria School at Dunblane, with their dancing and their glorious bagpiping. They made most stirring music with their pipes; they puffed and they blew until they were well-nigh in danger of exploding. And their dancing was the real thing. So, indeed, was the gleeful prancing of the boys of the Cadet Corps of H.M.S. Excellent. Their hornpiping was in every whit as good as the claymore dancing and the reels and the strathspeys of the Scottish youngsters.

DRAGGED OUT BY THE HEELS.

Ancient Rome and Ancient Britain did brave things in pageantry and battle in Sir Mark Sykes's gorgeously-conceived spectacle. The final fight at the storming of the Wall was great. Rome was laid low at last, and the smash of the armour of the legionaries as they fell dead across the shattered brickwork of Hadrian and Co., Contractors, was like the rattle of innumerable collecting-boxes at a Hyde Park demonstration. How the mighty audience cheered—and laughed —as the dead soldiers, gruesomely limp, but magnificent still, were carried off—dragged off by the heels—trundled off across the gore-besprinkled tan.

Splendid was the work of the Army Service Corps, with their almost human "caterpillar" clanking along, and laying its own track as it clanked; gay was the musical ride of the gallant Guards, dashing and thrilling the battery rush with the great guns leaping live things behind and seeming to glory in it; eager the cheers, merry the laughter when all the fun of the fair was romping under the glass dome—in fact, a fine show right through, and the best show of the season in London, as it always is.

And the pleasure of it is that it is all for sweet Charity's sake.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

QUEEN MARY BECOMES A PATRON OF THE ENGLISH COUNCIL.

On May 15 at the morning session of the International Women's Congress, at Rome, Mrs. Creighton announced that Queen Mary had consented to become a patron of the English Council. The announcement was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Creighton added that the union stood for suffrage, but that the militants were in an insignificant minority.

The executive committee of the Congress has unanimously adopted a proposal made by Mrs. Barret, the American delegate, to call an international conference for the protection of emigrants, the American Government being charged to take the initiative. The American delegation has adopted a resolution heartily approving the declaration made by President Wilson at Mobile that the United States would never take a foot of land by conquest, and urging the Congress of American women to support the President in his attitude, and thus assist in maintaining peace between the United States and Mexico.

Lady Aberdeen has been re-elected president for five years by 172 votes. No. one else was nominated. Mrs. Henry Dobson (Tasmania) was elected vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Sanford (Canada) treasurer, Mrs. Willoughby (Canada) president of the Finance Committee, Mrs. George Cadbury president of the Peace Committee, and Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon (Scotland) president of the Education Committee.

Lady Aberdeen delivered a short speech with much feeling. She said that she had hoped that a woman of some other nationality would have relieved her of her responsibility, and had only agreed to stand when she was unanimously requested to do so. Her family desired her to abandon her heavy responsibility, and even then she was not sure that the women had done best in re-electing her, but she would work with her whole heart, thanking them for their confidence in her.

Mrs. Barrett caused some laughter by moving that a telegram of condolence should be sent to Lord Aberdeen.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN INDIA.

LORD HARRIS'S REMINISCENCE

HISTORY OF PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

Lord Harris has written the following letter to the May number of the "Asiatic Review.":—

The Editor of the "Review" asks me for a few notes on my personal experience of cricket in India, and of its effects on the population of the Presidency of Bombay.

The best cricket of the year in the Bombay Presidency when I arrived there was undoubtedly the match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Parsis; this was played on the maidan at Bombay during the rains. I fancy I did not see the match the first year, but it was fully described to me by my lamented friend, Colonel Frank Rhodes. I certainly saw it in the second year, and was very much impressed with the bowling of a Parsee named Writer. He struck me as very much like the celebrated Nottingham, bowler, George Wooton, who flourished in the 'sixties and 'seventies. Wooton and Grundy were as well known in their day as were Morley and Shaw subsequently, so that it was classing Writer very high indeed for me to think that he was anything like as good; but that he was as good as Wooton for some six or seven overs, I am pretty sure, although I do not think he had anything like the stamina. It seemed to me that the Parsee eleven were too good for the eleven that went down to play them from Poona, and I suggested to some of the Europeans that I thought they ought to try and put the best eleven from the Presidency they could in the field. I gathered that some of them thought it a little *infra dig*, but they very soon gave way, and the result was some first-class cricket and some most interesting matches. If I remember aright, the Europeans quite held their own; but they were specially lucky at that time in having some really good amateur cricketers, Mr. Raikes in particular being (when he bowled at Bombay) quite equal to the best amateur bowler in Gentlemen v. Players in England

SINKING PREJUDICES.

Perhaps I may have done some little good in ameliorating the relation between the two races that prevailed before I arrived by having a luncheon, at which the members of both elevens were present. It was one of the first instances of Indians and Europeans sitting down to a meal together. If the Europeans had had any reluctance previously, though I do not remember that they had they "sank it" at my request. On the other hand, the Parsees (some of whom had adopted customs of high caste Hindoos) "sank" whatever objection they may have had to taking a meal with beef-eating Englishmen. There was rather a strong feeling that I myself ought to have played in these matches, but I was quite convinced from the first that I should be altogether "detached," and I have never regretted that decision. In another direction I endeavoured to arouse interest amongst the Europeans in cricket, by getting together a team to visit Ootacamund to play against a Madras eleven selected by my lamented friend, Lord Wenlock. It required a good deal of getting together, but we made the trip and were successful. Meantime I was not idle myself in Bombay. Frank Rhodes had set the Government House establishment at work blasting out a quantity of rock from the plateau outside Government House at Ganeshkhind, and had made a pitch which was playable, although I should hardly call it safe; and should think that some English cricketers, who are very much afraid of their fingers nowdays, would not have cared to stand up to the very fast bowling of Bandsman Sharpe; but I organized some very delightful cricket there against European and Indian teams once a week. Guests were asked out for the afternoon, the band played, everything during the rains in the Presidency was green, and the cricket was quite good, so that the scene and surroundings were quite English, if the temperature was rather high. I had really got together an excellent eleven in one or two years at Government House, with the help of the band, Colonel Rhodes, Colonel Robert Poore (as he now is), Colonel Fowle, and Colonel Cox. These were all capital cricketers, and in that warm climate with the bright sun I could myself be depended upon for a high average. Besides our regular bowlers, who were quite decent, we had an excellent underhand, left-hand sneak bowler, who was almost invariably successful when we had to put him on.

CRITICISMS BY INDIAN PRESS.

Now I think even the severest critics of the British officials generally, and of the Governor in particular, could not have found anything very wrong in a match one day a week, taking up perhaps four or five hours in the day. But it is a fact that because I took part in an honest, open-air, athletic game, I was taken to task and abused like a pickpocket by the great majority of the Native Press. I might have reclined on my back three days a week smoking cigarettes and reading French novels, and they would have known nothing about it. In that case I should have probably escaped their animadversions, but because I had endeavoured to set an example of healthy, wholesome activity to the youth of Bombay—many of whom in their leisure moments had nothing to do, and probably spent that time not nearly so healthfully as I did—I was held up as a thoroughly bad example. I am happy to say that from all I hear, it is now recognized on all sides that it is really good for the youth of the country to have some healthy, outdoor, active occupation in their leisure moments, and if it is thought that the example I set had anything to do with the change of sentiment in the Presidency, I am amply compensated for the abuse I experienced at the hands of the Native Press.

I think it is likely that Indians will always be able to produce some fine bats. They have good eyes, and are very supple, and will occasionally, of course, produce a good bowler. But, curiously enough, even in their own climate I have never seen that they were any better in the field than Englishmen, and they were certainly not in the same category with Australians, who, owing to climate surroundings, have a far greater capacity for throwing, long distances than have their brothers in Great Britain. Indian cricketers will probably for a long time have difficulty in combining together so as to send about the world teams composed of mixed religions. That is the weakness of India, but this is a minor difficulty and of but small importance as compared with giving the youth of India some healthy occupation in their leisure hours. That Indians appreciate the great merits of cricket is a great compliment to the Mother-country. If they remember me in connection with the spread of interest in cricket out there I am very grateful, for I bear in the happiest recollection what my old friend Mr. Framji Patel once said of me, that "in cricket matters I was their 'guru.'"

HARRIS.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

The Town Hall on Saturday evening was the scene of a large gathering of technical students of the International Correspondence Schools of London, and their friends.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings took the chair, and Mr. H. P. Gibbs acted as vice-chairman.

The General Manager for India of the Schools, Mr. A. W. S. Wise, opened the proceedings by giving a resume of the work done by the Schools in India since the last gathering held by the students a little over two years ago, and mentioned that as the nature of the Institution was private the work accomplished by it was not generally known to the public. When they last met, he said, the total number of students in Bombay was 120; whereas at the present time there are 450 students in this city alone. Calcutta followed with about 200, Madras with 150, followed closely by Bangalore and Lucknow; and the total number of students now stands at 3,200, which, taken with the figures in connection with Great Britain and the Colonies, made them members of the largest Institution in the world. He said that though they did not expect the passing of one of their courses to be recognised by employers of labour as a sine-qua-non for a man's promotion, still as the numbers of students had gone on steadily increasing and their qualifications had come under the notice of employers the majority had readily accorded their recognition of the abilities of these men.

Among the students there were young apprentices who were training their brains as well as their hands; clerks studying the latest and most up-to-date business systems; permanent way inspectors, surveyors and overseers endeavouring to specialise in bridge, building, railroads, concrete and civil engineering.; electricians, mechanical engineers and others all endeavouring to make themselves more useful to their employers.

Lieut.-Col. Jennings and Mr. Gibbs then delivered very inspiring addresses. The former stated that, having been a student in the language courses, and having visited the headquarters of the Schools in London, he was convinced of the thoroughness of their methods, and the great attention to every detail which might conduce to success. It had been truly said, he remarked, that when men go out in the world equipped for the struggle to earn their living, their student days really then begin and it was because so few recognised this that so many never rose beyond mediocrity. To these the existence of quickening influences of the nature of these Schools should prove of value, seeing that courses were available which could not but prove to be of inestimable value. There were, for instance, courses in all branches of engineering; of art including painting, drawing, designing, illustrating etc., of industries including the manufacture of sugar, paper, cement, cotton seed, oil products, etc.; of agriculture including preparation of soils and stock raising; poultry and dairy farming and many others calculated to greatly enhance the utility and self-reliability of those following them. Heads of firms and employers of labour welcomed initiative and self-reliance in their subordinates, and naturally would encourage and prefer those who endeavoured by improving their knowledge to equip themselves with these attributes.

He said he was especially gratified to see that the popularity of the schools was gaining ground among soldiers. He hoped that as the schools became better known Commanding Officers would encourage their men and afford them every facility as the problem of finding suitable employment for the time-expired soldier had for years been a most difficult one; the I. C. Schools would, he felt, certainly conduce largely to obviating these difficulties.

Mr. Gibbs stated that he could claim a knowledge of these schools dating back to nearly 18 years ago, and he knew that the schools, when the original courses were being prepared, engaged the services of several of the best engineers in the various branches, several of whom were personally known to him. He could, therefore, vouch for the practicability of the courses. He demonstrated the great usefulness of correspondence education to the man who had already properly founded himself in practical work. The man who was master of his own work, given the requisite theory, had a vast advantage over those who had but a limited practical training, when they came to assume responsible charge of important work. A proper engineering education, he said, did not consist of a mind made into a storehouse of complicated formulae, but consisted in having a proper set of ready references, conveniently disposed so as to be easily found and utilised. All forms of general education were useful, and nothing, he said, they had ever learned, or would learn, could turn out to be useless, as it all tended to develop the power of reasoning, which was an essential attribute to successful engineering.

A committee for the formation of a Students' Association was then arranged and the students were entertained at tea.

A remarkable feature of the gathering was its cosmopolitan nature, for the students were comprised of men of all nationalities, castes and creeds, and of different callings in life.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

SIMPKINS.—May 26, at 15, Cuffe Parde, Bombay, wife of F. J. Simpkins, of a daughter.

TENNANT.—On May 28 at 31, Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of G. F. D. Tennant, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CORKERY.—May 10th, at Easthourne, William Alfred Corkery, Colonel, I.M.S. (retired), the dearly loved second son of Capt. Martin Corkery, R.H.A. (retired), aged 59,

CORKERY.—May 13th, at Exmouth, Devon, Martin Corkery, Captain, R.H.A. (retired), aged 84. Deeply regretted.

ROGERS.—May 15th, at the Presidency General Hospital, Cyril Macfarlane Rogers, aged 26 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund, Annual General Meeting, Killick Building, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon leaves Mahableshwar for Ootacamund and other places in Southern India.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

Bombay Insolvency Court Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

May 30.

184. Signalling Class.—Monday 1st June, 1914. The Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters on Monday next the 1st June at 6-45 p.m.

182. Arms and Equipments.—All members should return their Arms and Equipments to Head-Quarters as early as possible.

(Sd.) R. C. D. Graham, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 1.

373, Command.—Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., having proceeded on leave the command of the Regiment will temporarily devolve on Major H. F. Busch.

374, Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Tuesday 2nd, "A" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 3rd, C. and F. Cos. Class Firing.
Thursday 4th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 5th, "A" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 6th, F. and C. Cos. Class Firing.
Sunday 7th, Corps Spoon Shoot, 200 and 300 Yards. Classes A. B. and C.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

375, Bugle Band.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. Leckie, Captain.
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and officers the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play at 6 p.m., the following selection of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand under the direction of B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster.

March ..... Austria ..... Nowotny.
Fantasia ... Happy Days in Dixie ... Bidgood.
Waltz ..... Brune ..... Krier.
Selection ..... All the Girls ..... Williams.
Idyll ..... The Glow Worm ..... Lincke.
Two Step ..... Ragtime Violin ..... Berlin.
Selection ..... Carmen ..... Bizet.
Caprice ... The Whistler and His Dog ... Pryor.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Benares, Commander Martin, which left Liverpool on 9th May is due to arrive here this morning and will probably land her passengers at the New Docks. She brings the following passengers:—

Lt.-Col. A. M. Moore, Mr. Edgar Lea, Mrs. A. Williams, Miss Finnis, Mr. G. H. Hindman, Mr. A. Fairweather, Mr. W. C. Deeks, Mr. W. Doyne.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Habsburg will leave Bombay on the 1st June, 1914, from the Alexandra Dock No. 5. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Alexandra Dock Shed No. 5 on the 1st June at 1-45 p.m., sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 1st June at 11 a.m., sharp. The following is a list of passengers:—

Mr. E. N. Blandy, Mr. and Mrs. J. H Bridge, 3 children and infant; Mr. Briese, Mrs M. von Bunsen, Mr. E. E. Christie, Mr. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cooper, 2 children and infant; Mr. A. A. Crawford, Mr. Crow, Miss Crow, Lady Mabelle Egerton, and Maid; Mr. M. Ernest, Capt. and Mrs. Ericson, 2 children and infant, Mr. C. A. Filose, Mr. and Mrs. A Forbes Smith, Mr. O. Gardner, J. N. Gardner Mr. Grabowsky, Mr. C. Gresham, Mr. S. Gurmuk Singh, Mrs. T. Haile, Mr. Hamilyn, Capt J. B. Hanfin, Mrs. P. Henderson, Dr. E Horner, Mr. R. Hotz, Sister Anna Josephine Miss F. Kaminsky, Mr. T. Kausara, Mr. E. Kausara, Mr. Keys, Mr. Kuhweide, Mr. A Lampert, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. G. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. A. Manzato, and child; Mr L. Mason, Sister Mary Margarita, Mr L Mason Mr. May, Lt. H. C. Methuen, Dr. H. Minor. Col W. St. C. Muscroft, Mr. and Mrs. M. B O'Conner, Mr. J H Pancigarh, Mr. R. Pechersky, Mr. J. D. Pherwani, Mr. and Mrs. W. Powell, Mr. C. Pollak, Mr. and Mrs. T. Reimer and child, Mr. A. D. Rollo, Mr. C. S. Sawhney, Major and Mrs. G. B. Sanford, Mr. H. H. Schmidt, Mr. G. F. Schmidt, Mr. K. Semper, Mrs. D. Smith, The Hon. Sir Francis Spring, Mr. M. W. Spiegelbatt, Mr. A. N. Stuart, Mr. L. Tarachand, Mr. P. M. Trivede, Mr. P. A. Tyson, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. J. Welch, Lt. L. White, Mr. R. W. Williamson, and Mr. C. J. Wood.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

A Hindu named Uma Bala was walking along Victoria Road, Bombay, on Sunday afternoon, when a motor car came up, and it is alleged, he got confused and dodged about on the road. The driver tried to avoid him but the man was knocked down. Death was instantaneous.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. C. Jinarajdas will lecture in English at Shri Krishna Lodge Theosophical Society, Kalbadevi Road this evening at 6-30 p.m., on "Religion and Science of the Future."

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.

On Friday while working on board the s. s. Quebra, which is now lying in the Victoria Dock, E. Moss, a European fireman, slipped off the engine platform and fell on the engine. He was injured on the head and right leg and taken to the European General Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

STREET ACCIDENT.

Mr. H. P. Lattey, acting Corner, held an inquest, on Sunday, touching the death of a Hindu boy named Jetha Valabhdas, aged 6. The evidence showed that on Friday last the deceased boy and other children were playing in Fanaswadi, when a hack victoria came up. All the children got out of the way, expect the deceased, who ran into the horse and fell the front wheel of the gharry passing over his stomach. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE WHILE INSANE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting corner, held an inquest, at the Morgue, on Sunday, touching the death of a Hindu woman named Jamnabai aged 40. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who had not been right in her mind, was found lying unconscious on the road under the balcony of her room at Jacob's Circle about a month ago. She was found to have sustained a fracture of her spine and other injuries. She was removed to hospital, where she succumbed to the injuries to her spine. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the injuries caused by her having thrown herself out of the window of her room, while insane.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Seventeen attacks and sixteen deaths from plague and three attacks and three deaths from small-pox were recorded in the Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last. There were no cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 106, as compared with 104 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 110 of 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places Dhobi Talao 3, Fanaswadi 3, Market 2, Sion 1, Parel 3, Tarwadi 1, Khetwadi 1, Kumbharwada 1, Dongri 1, Chukla 1, Mandvi 1, Fort (Northern) 1. On Friday last 1,447 rats were caught in the City by the municipal rat-catchers. Out of these 32 were found on examination to be plague-infected, A. Ward sending 2 of them, B. Ward 17, C. Ward 10, D Ward *nil*, E. Ward 3, and F. and G. Ward *nil*.

RUN OVER WHILE ASLEEP.

Narayan Gungaji (30), one of the six Hindus, who were run over by a runaway horse in the early hours of Monday morning while sleeping on the roadside in Trimbak Parashram Street, died late on Friday night in the J. J. Hospital from the effects of injuries sustained by him to the collar bone and the left side. The circumstances of the case have been reported. It appears that the driver of hack victoria No. 746 left it temporarily and in his absence the horse suddenly bolted. It dashed doiwn Trimbak Parashram Street and during its career passed over half a dozen Hindus who were sleeping on the road. They were all more or less injured, and taken to Sir J. J. Hospital. Three of them went home after their wounds had been dressed, and the rest were kept there for furthr treatment. The deceased, whose collar bone and three ribs on the left side were fractured, succumbed to the injuries as already stated.

On Saturday Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body at the Morgue, when the jury recorded a verdict that his death was due to internal thoracic injuries, caused by his being run over by a runaway horse while he was asleep.

A RANI'S EMPIRE DAY SPEECH.

The principal speech at the Empire Day meeting of the Calcutta Literary Society was made by Her Highness Princess Rani Tara Debi, of Nepal, widow of the late Prince Jagot Jung Bahadur. The Rani's speech was read by the Chairman, who said:—Gentlemen,—May I be permitted to quote a few words here which my late lamented father-in-law, Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur, said to the late Sovereign, Queen Victoria the Good, in order to show how loyal we mountaineers are towards the benign British Government? On my father-in-law's visit to England in June 1850, her late Gracious Majesty had so kindly said to him that:—"Your Highness' visit to England has strengthened the friendly relations between the two Governments and we sincerely believe that you join with us in our hope that the concord and union between Nepal and England will be sincere and lasting." This was the loyal reply of my father-in-law:—"I assure Your Majesty that should occasion ever arise, the troops and treasures of my country will be freely placed at Your Majesty's disposal, and I fervently hope that the good will and friendship of England towards my country will ever remain undiminished." (Cheers).

Some inbuential officers at Simla are now trying to open a literary society there. These officers seem to have been disappointed by Government delaying the establishment of the proposed Oriental Research Institute.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

A RUSE THAT FAILED.

THIEF'S EFFORT TO OUTWIT FINGER PRINT BUREAU.

A short while ago a report of a charge of housebreaking by day against Gopal Khanji, a Kathiwar Hindu, instituted by Sub-Inspector Shairaz before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was reported in these columns. On that occasion his Worship convicted the accused but deferred sentence as the accused, while in the police lock-up, had scratched the skin from his fringer's by rubbing them against the wall and door of his cell,—thus making it impossible to trace previous convictions, if any, through the Finger Print Bureau. After a remand of fifteen days, the fingers had healed, and when, yesterday, the officer in charge was able to show six previous convictions which were admitted by the accused.

His Worship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE THAT FAILED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on Friday, Jherbai Pherozeshah Dubash charged Bezonjee Burjon Amaria with criminal breach of trust in respect of two pairs of bangles and some wearing apparel. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant and Mr. Indrajet for the accused.

The prosecution case was that the complainant was in need of money and asked the accused, Bezonji, who is her consin, to sell four of her gold bangles. Accused told complainant that he had sold them, and that the purchaser would pay the money when he received his pay. It was also alleged that complainant gave accused two silk *saris* and two jackets, for a wedding. Hearing that accused had received the money, complainant made a report to the police and the accused was arrested. The *saris* and jackets in the interval were returned by a friend of the accused.

The defence stated that the complainant and the accused spent the proceeds of the sale of the bangles together in going to theatres and other places of amusement, and this charge, which was false, was brought against the accused, because the complainant had come to know that accused had been visiting a certain woman

The complainant denied having gone anywhere with the accused.

His Worship discharged the accused.

RAT-CATCHER ASSAULTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Barnes charged Narayen Ramji, a Hindu, with assaulting a public servant while in the execution of his duty. The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop appeared for the Municipality, while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on the night of the 14th ultimo., Vithu Raghu, a municipal cooly, and another cooly were catching rats in a sweeper's lane in De Souza Street, while some other coolies were epmloyed in similar work in the lane opposite. Vithoo came out of the lane, when he saw the accused throwing a stone at the men working in the lane opposite. He remonstrated with the accused, telling him that they were municipal servants, catching rats. The accused paid no heed to it and rushed at Vithoo, snatched the stick from his hand and struck him with it on the right arm, and also assaulted him with his clenched fist. Vithoo cried out, and people ran to his help, and the accused was handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship held that the evidence showed the accused had assaulted Vithoo, but that he did not know at the time that Vithoo was a municipal servant. His Worship convicted the accused of assault under section 352 of the I. P. C., and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

LORD HALDANE ON THE FUTURE OF THE NATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' ANNUAL DINNER.

The Lord Chancellor was the chief guest of the Institution of Civil Engineers at its annual dinner, which was held on May 12, in the hall of the Institution at Great George-street, Westminster. Mr. Anthony G. Lyster (the president) occupied the chair

Lord Haldane, in responding for the guests, said that Civil engineers as a profession had kept the future greatness of the country in view, and the country owed much to them. Other nations were doing their best for their future generations, training and educating them, and 15 years from now the British workman would find himself matched against a foreign rival who, if we did not see to it, was trained as he was not yet being trained to-day. This was a tremendous problem. It was not summed up in the word education. The new notions which science had given for the improvement of public health conditions must be followed up and the evils must be grappled with. The discontent which was arising was no light peril. There was no such thing as equality in this world, but the artificial shutting up of the chances for those who were capable if taking them was bad and made for social unrest. He was not one of those who took a gloomy view of the country, but he wanted to make sure that by neglect we did not put those who were to follow us in a position worse relatively than that which we occupied ourselves.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Sir P.C. Banerjee of the Allahabad High Court who has been indisposed recently will take leave shortly.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The excellent bill of fare provided by the Management here for the opening show on Friday proved an irresistible attraction to the pleasure seekers of the City. Every show on Friday, Saturday and Sunday was packed to the doors and certainly augurs well for the success of the theatre. The star "turn" this week is the Grau Bros. in a series of bewildering feats and they have been aptly named "The Kings of the Pole." Feat after feat follows in quick succession, each one more dangerous and difficult than its predecessor, yet they remain cool and collected in the glorious weather just now. With such a fine selection of up-to-date tricks it is little wonder they have literally climbed to the top of the ladder and intend staying there. Miss Selma Braatz is a name that stands right in the front rank of artistes in the Halls at Home and presents a clever range of juggling feats seldom seen in the East. She is fascinating to a degree with her clean clever work and it is a show well worth seeing. Miss Marie Quintrell the ballad artiste is a most capable vocalist and had a great reception from the audiences. Coming to the picture side of the show we have a weird thriller in the "Mirror of Death" and also a rare lot of comics every one a fun raiser. The weekly shows are now arranged twice nightly at 6-30 and 10 p.m., except Saturdays when there are shows at 4-30 and 6-30 and no show at 10 p.m. Heaps of good things are said to be on the way to visit this City. These are a few of the names coming out East shortly Miss Josephine Davis with Billy Celler at the piano, Tom Davis Trio in sensational motoring; Romanos Brothers The Grecian Gladiators, The Five Merry Kids, Rose and Ellis the Jumping Jacks, Miss Lily Eyton comedienne, etc., etc.

LA SCALA.

At La Scala there is now a bigger show of pictures and less variety, but the variety there is excellent. This week, Miss Cleo Peel and Miss Marie Godwin are the artistes, and both are exceedingly clever in their different lines of business. Miss Peel has become very popular since Friday, and is a popularity that is well deserved. The pictures are very well selected.

"JOHN BULL" LOTTERY CASE.

MR. BOTTOMLEY AND PUBLISHER FINED

Mr. Hopkins at the Bow Street Police Court on May 13 gave his decison in the case in which Horatio Bottomley, editor of "John Bull," and Julius Slater Elias, director of Odhams (Limited), printers of the paper, were summoned for publishing in "John Bull" a scheme for the sale of tickets in certain lotteries, not authorised by Act of Parliament, namely "The Grand National Sweepstake," promoted by Patrick O'Brien, of Lucerne, and the "John Bull" Derby Sweep," promoted by Messrs. Smallman and Terry, of Geneva, says the "Manchester Guardian"

The magistrate said that in defending himself very ably against this summons, Mr. Bottomley sometimes spoke as though the intergrity or *bona fides* of someone——whether journalist or lottery agent—were in question. He did not understand any such question to have anything to do with the questions which arose in this case, and he heard no such suggestion made by the prosecution. The matter arose upon an article in "John Bull" of March 14 last. Mr. Bottomley contended that that was a contribution to a newspaper controvery and a declaration of opinion upon a question of policy. That view of it might be taken, but reading it again and again, and trying to do so as an ordinary member of the public he came definitely to the opinion that, upon the important questions of what to pay, what to buy, and from whom to purchase, he obtained from the article information, inspiration, even encouragement.

He was against Mr. Bottomley's contention upon Vargant Act punishments. If there points were to be decided in his favour they must be so decided by the High Court. They went to the root of our jurisdiction in lottery cases, and would alter the practice of ninety years. The result was that he must convict, but a comment arose which he could not fobear to make. The Director of Public Prosecutions, in protecting, as he was bound to do, the English public from lotteries and the chances of lotteries, had to rely upon and use a statute which was passed ninety-one years ago for the encouragement of lotteries in England, and far on into the twentieth century a man might still be a "rogue and a vagabond" for a newspaper article. All the law on the subject cried aloud for a reasonable and modern revision. The question was not a new one either to Mr. Bottomley or to Bow Street He imposed a penalty of £25 with five guineas costs in each case.

In reply to Mr. Bottomley, the magistrate agreed to state a case for the consideration of the High Court on all the points raised He though the fines ought to be paid before the appeal case was heard.

Mr. Bottlomley: Then I hope it will be repaid with interest. (Laughter.)

LAWN TENNIS AT COONOOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, May 30.

At last evening's annual tennis tournament at the Coonoor Club in men's doubles open, Messrs. Sambasiva Rao and Singaravelu beat Messrs. Mouatt and Bolton. This is the first time that Indian players were successful to carry the trophies. The tournament attracted several brilliant players.

Details:—

Men's doubles, open, final:—Sambasiva Rao and Singaravelu beat Mouatt and Bolton, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5.

Ladies' singles, open, final:—Mrs. Molesworth beat Miss Cardew, 6—3 and 6—2.

Men's singles, open, Mouatt beat Bolton, 6—0 and 6—0.

WHEN MAN AND WOMAN ARGUE.

IRRECONCILABLE POINTS OF VIEW.

Like the sense of humour, the sense of logic will ever be a rock upon which the opinions of the two sexes will split writes a correspondent in "The Times." Every man knows that any woman is utterly inconsistent; any woman knows that every man argues just for the sake of argument. And they each know that it is absolutely impossible to convince the other, and, to prove it, resume the argument until the danger signal of tears and strong language bids all, but the youngest, cease.

And, as is the case in so many arguments, both parties are right and both are wrong. Man never will be convinced and woman never can be, when they argue together; for to man and woman the very word argument carries a different meaning Man enjoys argument; woman hates it even if she gain her point.

THE WARFARE OF WORDS.

"London life is expensive," says man. Woman denies it. "Where else in England are cab-fares so cheap?" she asks triumphantly. Nowhere? Then London life is cheap. It is self evident. It is stupid of man to say London is expensive. Of course he may be right if he say house-rent is dearer and food more expensive, but he did not. He said life; he generalized. Life means everything and everything includes cab-fares. Cab-fares are cheap, absurdly cheap; therefore, as she said before, London life is not expensive. And man is always making silly statements like that. But that is an argument man cannot follow. He hedges, he tries for a clearer definition. He would go over it again. "You do not understand," he begins. She interrupts. She does, she has just said so. It is no good for him to try to wriggle out of it like that. He is "floored." How like a man not to admit it!

But will she listen, he pleads. She will listen of course, but nothing he can say can alter the facts and the facts she has stated. And he murmurs that she must not be unreasonable; he did not say everything in London life was expensive, he said on the whole it was. And she denies it; he never mentioned the words "on the whole," and as for being unreasonable that was the crowning outrage; only yesterday he was saying how ridiculously cheap restaurants were in town, and lamenting the impossibility of getting a decent dinner out of one's own home in the country. And now he is saying exactly the opposite. "One must dress so much more expensively in town," he murmurs, anxious to get back to concrete things. But she will not have it so. One must dress decently wherever one is. Yes, he agrees, but one does not need so many decent clothes out of town.

And then, with the tears coming very near to the surface, she protests. It is mean of him to say she is extravagant in dress. She is most economical. She is sure no other woman has such a ragbag of a wardrobe. But he did not say she was extravagant, he interrupts. If he didn't, he meant it, it was obvious. He was trying to "crawl" again. And the tears of blank incomprehension break into flood, and if they are wise the argument ceases, and the great problem of the economic relations of country to town remains unsettled.

A POINT OF HONOUR.

Woman is right, man's arguments are insincere; argument to him is a game. Man will not waste his deeper convictions in a warfare of words. Be a thing matter of principle then why waste words over it, he will not be convinced of error, he does not wish to risk conviction. Those deeper thoughts may be stated but never debated. Politics and religion are the forbidden subjects in communities of men. But over a trivial thing—the weight of a golf ball, the merits of certain stock, a superfluous point of etiquette, or his food—man will argue with man in heat and passion, and he will give his best to the discussion whichever side he takes. His adopted point of view becomes a point of honour so far as thee discussion goes. He must defend it with the full power of his intellect. And when the close of the meal or the restless clock-hands bring the debate to a finish, he will abandon it lightly with never a hard thought for his opponent, and quite prepared, since the game is over, to admit the justice of many things he hotly combated a moment before.

But a woman's argument is a serious thing, not to be wasted on trivial matters; it is a combat in which matters of the deepest gravity are involved. Woman will argue on religion, or politics, or ethics, but never on dress or taste, never on games or food. Every woman knows how superior or inferior she is to any other woman in the lesser matters of life, and to argue about them would be either to proclaim her inferiority or to explain her superiority; and those are things no woman will do. And woman is wise not to argue with her sister, for in arguments she has a tactless regard for absolute sincerity and truth.

Man and woman began to argue long long ago over an apple in the Garden of Eden. Doubtless Adam never could understand why Eve blamed him for the trouble that ensued. Undoubtedly Eve thought Adam most ungallant for suggesting it was her fault; most certainly they argued the primal nights away, Eve maintaining it was partly the serpent's fault but mostly Adam's he trying to delete the serpent, and to concentrate on the great point of who first mentioned apples. And they neither understood one another's point of view any more than do their many-times great-grandchildren of today.

LAWN TENNIS AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

In the finals of the Simla Lawn Tennis Championship Singles yesterday, Captain Rendal beat Mr. D. Johnstone—6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

THE DAY DEPORTMENT.

THE PASSING OF THE "POKER CARRIAGE."

Modern garments are a little hard upon their wearers. Not only do they demand a complete readjustment of ideas, a complete descent from the high altitudes of line to the more piquancy of freakishness, but they actually necessitate an entirely different carriage from that which we have been brought up to adopt, from that which we prefer, and from that which an immediate future is certain to bring forth. It is of no use at all to buy really fashionable things unless one is prepared to adjust oneself to suit them; it is of no use at all to adopt one of the many styles in clothes unless one is prepared to trip or slouch or lurch or jerk according to the best mode of displaying it, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian."

Among the victorians the champagne-bottle shoulder and the tripping toe were all that was most desirable in a young woman. The crinoline added to the trip and gave the effect of lightness and buoyancy which made people lament the departure of a fashion so pre-eminently uncomfortable. There came an age when we were all drilled like Prussian dragoons. We held our shoulders square, padded them a little at need. We held our backs, if possible, straighter than the proverbial poker. Our chests out, our elbows well into our sides, the back of our legs taut, we did gymnastics, bicycled, walked, strode, and were, generally speaking, rather gentlemanly young women. The Greek dance and the big waist were the death-blow of the dragoon carriage. People who still hold themselves straight and sit bolt upright in their chairs may without really being old in years suggest the back-number.

THE "ALL OF A HEAP" STYLE.

It is no longer correct to stick your chest out and to dissimulate your stomach; on the contrary you follow the Botticelli line or, even more, that of Van Eyck. The long stride has disappeared with the tight skirt and the fashionable woman walks rather as does her Japanese sister, with little mincing steps, knees forward, body back, and arms slung on, rather than with any particular views of their own. When she sits down her knees are again well forward, her shoulders sunken and slightly forward and her neck slightly drooped. She is, in fact, rather "all of a heap."

In many ways the new carriage is not unbecoming. At least it is easy and natural—rather too natural in the case of figures of a certain portliness. It is not consistently taut, as though ready to spring at a moment's notice, and it does not lend itself to that all too virtuous stiffness which beset us some years ago. Many of the lines are entirely Greek—as, for instance, in the pose which many young women are fond of adopting, of one foot slightly forward, the other with the heel raised as though about to walk. The modern young woman to whom Greek dances are not a novelty but a commonplace falls quite easily into some of these very pretty poses and does it without the slightest self-consciousness. Even when she crosses her legs she does it with far more grace and ease than did her mother, who was taught *never* to cross her legs and therefore felt bound to make a point of it. At the same time, and in spite of improvements very largely due to the new style of clothes, the carriage of the modern young Englishwoman still leaves a great deal to be desired, nor can she even to-day compete in mere walking with her Continental sisters.

WALKING AS A FINE ART.

It is unfortunate that the Englishwoman does not learn to walk. Generally, of course, she is in too much of a hurry—and hurry, as opposed to swiftness, does not conduce to graceful walking. By nature she is well fitted to walk gracefully, only the importance thereof has not dawned upon her in most cases. The average drill classes, which should do something towards mitigating her stiffness and a certain coltishness—not unattractive when she is very young—generally tend to make her stiffer than before. It is fortunate that unmitigated drill is now being discouraged and dancing is largely taking its place. As a rule she walks from her knees, with the result that, unless she is affected, her carriage is almost bound to be jerky. She has no sense of walking from the hips, which alone gives the rhythmic swing that makes for graceful walking. Probably she has always been stiff in her movements. The portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds show women who cannot pose without looking self-conscious.

At the same time the long slender limbs of the English girl if graceful in their movements would be infinitely attractive. Really of course, every English girl ought to undertake a course of the severest form of Greek dancing; still more it ought to be impressed upon her that, no matter how well she dresses or in what style, her clothes will never look right unless she has a graceful carriage and ceases to walk "en saccades." It is the "worthwhileness" of a good carriage that has yet to come home to the Englishwoman generally. She has learnt, or is learning, at last that shoes are important items of costume; she has learnt it with much pain and trouble, and sometimes with contempt of the foreigner who laid stress on these things. In the same way the art of walking has yet to come home to her. It is said that Englishwomen look clothed but not dressed when they wear French clothes. The real difference between the English and the French effect of dressing lies far more in the fact that the Frenchwoman has a carriage, and therefore a certain dignity, while the Englishwoman as a rule has no carriage and is content to leave the matter to chance. The English carriage is like English cooking—excellent raw material inadequately served up.

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LEADING TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Arson for Profit	8
Mr. Gurdit Singh's Enterprise	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
LONDON LETTER	9 & 10
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The Ghastly Ocean Tragedy	9
Other Cables	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Radium in Gaya	9
Other Telegrams	9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
LEGAL NEWS.	
Bombay Police Courts	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Savour of Travel	5
Pilfering from Indian Railway Trains	5
The Union Jack Club	5
Developing Panama	5
All-India News in Brief	10
Pilgrimage Through Teheran	12
Russian Socialist Activity	12
"A Flagrant Jab"	13
Science in Soap Bubbles	13
Indian Medical Service	14
SPORTING NEWS.	
Cricket in India	6
The American Cup	6
Other Sporting News	7
THE WEATHER	3
SHIPPING	3
COMMERCIAL	4
ILLUSTRATION.	
Church v. Press Golf Match	6
Opening of the Anglo-American Exhibition	13
Fashions of To-day	15

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 1, 1914.

ARSON FOR PROFIT.

Human nature is sometimes so stubborn in face of monster evils that it prefers rather to endure such evils, however mischievous in their consequences, than take courage to remove them by remedies of a heroic character. Palliatives never do any good where radical cure is imperative. Just as a patient prefers to suffer in agony and anguish a painful disease and seeks to obtain temporary relief by palliatives, so does humanity in a populous city choose to endure intolerable moral evils or diseases by superficial nostrums. At last the knife of the surgeon has to be brought into active play to get rid of the disease and find permanent relief for the patient. The choice is given,—life or death. The patient makes his choice and submits to the heroic remedy advised by the surgeon. Desperate disease demands a desperate remedy. So, too, a great community, suffering from a chronic disease or plague, eventually consents to the heroic operation being performed on it for its own permanent preservation. The surgeon uses his knife and skill for the cure of the patient. The State puts forth its own instrument and statesmanship to rid the community of its sufferings by means of drastic legislation. Thus it was that New York at last submitted to have a draconian Act passed to get itself rid of the plague of incendiarism which used to cause untold mischief to life and property from year to year.

The moral surgeons often suggested such legislation but the public opinion of the community did not readily respond. At last the psychological moment came which led to the suggested legislation. Popular opinion, exasperated as it was, was greatly incensed at what has been known as the Triangle Waist Fire of 1911. That catastrophe of a most tragic charatcer, whereby 147 persons, most of them young women, perished, roused the people, as nothing had roused them before, to pass a draconic law to put an end to arson for profit. The Legislature put at once its machinery into motion and soon after a law was passed whereby a Fire Prevention Department was authorised, with full powers, to do all that was practical by way of checking these fires. The Fire Commissioner was armed with wide authority absolutely needed to make the law effective. What was the law of 1912 for fire prevention in New York? What were its principal provisions? We would prefer giving them in the words of the Fire Prevention Commissioner himself, only prefacing by stating the fact that there were 2,067 fewer fires in New York during the first three-quarters of 1913 than during the first fine months of 1912. Commissioner Johnson observes:—

"The new legislation charged the Fire Commissioner with the enforcement of all laws and ordinances relating to the prevention of fire, the storage, sale, and transportation or use of combustibles, chemicals and explosives, the installation and management of fire alarms, and the fire-extinguishing equipments, the means of exit in buildings, the investigation and cause of the origin of fires and the suppression of arson. The law also empowered the Fire Commissioner to cause any buildings, except tenements, to be vacated or condemned and removed in the event of the owner refusing to comply with the Fire Commissioner's orders to safeguard it against fire peril. The drastic provision filled a long-felt need."

These, in substance, are the principal provisions of the law. Under these a most efficient staff, with effective appliances has been organised which, as said above, had been instrumental in the first nine months of 1913 in preventing no less than 2,067 fewer fires and, *pari passu*, a saving of property from 50 millions sterling to 30 millions. With legitimate pride does Commissioner Johnson say: "the new law gave me a club to wield over the heads of property owners or tenants who were inclined to evade our orders for safeguarding human life. I have been in no instance obliged to use the club but I have it ready for the same."

In our own City, it will be readily admitted that there is still ample room for improvement and efficiency, by way of appliances and more motor engines, etc., and by way of a stronger and more skilled staff, to extinguish fires when they occur. No doubt the Municipal Corporation will be found equal to the occasion and sanction a reasonable expenditure for the needed improvements and supplementary staff. But it is highly imperative to have under the Chief of the Fire Brigade a Fire Prevention Department as they have in New York. For this purpose a draft Bill should be framed by experts which might well be freely discussed and commented on by the public. In Bombay, fires in buildings are, of course, most common and there have been disasters of a most shocking character, including the loss of many helpless lives. In no case, however, within our knowledge, has there been a decisive verdict on such catastrophes. Reports of fire brigades and verdicts of coroners have left many things to be desired. In some cases there must have been arson for profit, for there are black sheep in every community who fatten on the misfortunes of others, specially misfortunes by big blazes. But cotton fires have been rare. Within recent times there were those of 1906 and the series of epidemical ones now under investigation. What is wanted in the draft Bill are ample and drastic provisions for stacking cotton bales either on open ground or in godowns. A committee of experts, unconnected with the trade, can easily devise such provisions so as to make it next to impossible for a repetition of the fires of the character Bombay has been staggered with these three months or more. The civic conscience must be aroused and the civic fathers should be the first to move the Government to frame a Bill which can be fairly discussed by the public before being passed into law.

MR. GURDIT SINGH'S ENTERPRISE.

In a telegram to-day referring to the Hindus on board the Komagatu Maru, Reuter states that, although a Privy Council decision has upheld the right of the Dominion to exclude aliens, it is not certain if the Dominion has the right to exclude, by an Order in Council, British subjects who fulfil the requirements of the immigration laws. There is absolutely no uncertainty about this simple legal issue. According to their own laws, the Canadians have no legal right whatever to exclude the six hundred Hindus who are now claiming to enter British Columbia. These Indians have acted in accordance with the requirements of the "continuous journey" clause, sailing for Canada after the expiry of the special notification issued in December last, which was force till the end of March, temporarily prohibiting the entry into British Columbian ports of all persons who might be considered "undesirable." This notification, it should be noted, was issued in general terms, so as not to descriminate against Indians specifically, in accordance with a request made in that behalf by the British Government, as we have already pointed out, Mr. Gurdit Singh's party was careful to sail after the expiry of the prohibitory notification, but the Canadian authorities, having got wind of what they doubtless looked upon a clever move, acted with equal, but somewhat belated, cleverness by extending the period of prohibition of "undesirables" till the 30th September next, with the deliberate purpose of preventing the party from landing. The Canadian courts,—and probably also the Privy Council,—will now be called upon to determine if the notification extending the term of prohibition has any legal force, so far as the Komagata Maru's passengers are concerned. To the plain man the issue is simple enough, although curiously enough, the Canadian Government appears to assume that the law is intirely on the side of British Columbia, seemingly oblivious of the fact that no impartial judge can honestly regard the second notification except as a trick to keep the Hindus out under the cloak of the law. It may be recalled that in October last forty Hindus landed on the British Columbian Coast, of whom thirty-five were ordered by the immigration authorities to be deported on the grounds that they had not proved previous residence and had not come by direct steamship route, as the regulations required. But on the Hindus taking the case to the Canadian Supreme Court, Chief Justice Hunter ordered the Hindus to be released on the ground that the authorities had acted *ultra vires*, the Immigration Act laying down the principle of no descrimination against British subjects and any regulation militating against this principle being consequently invalid. Chief Justice Hunter declared that Indians could not be excluded on racial grounds, and could be thus penalised only for idiocy, disease, crime or mendicancy, disqualifications which apply with equal force to all intending emigrants entering the eastern ports of Canada, again, in December last twenty Hindus arrived in Canada, and of these fourteen were ordered to be deported on the usual grounds, but were subsequently released under a ruling similar to Chief Justice Hunter's These two rulings have made the legal position of Indian immigrants to Canada sufficiently clear, and unless new legislation is carried out excluding Asiatics altogether in future from Canada, where at present there is no statutory racial bar, the position of the Canadian law is likely to remain thoroughly unsatisfactory even from the Dominion point of view. That the Canadians recognise this themselves is beyond dispute, for, after attempting to take advantage of even the smallest technical loophole, the immigration authorities have been forced to admit twenty of the Komagata Maru's passengers on the ground they were returning to Canada; and their declared intention to enforce the law "to the letter" with regard to the Hindus is ludicrous in view of the fact that a just enforcement of the same law could only lead to their own discomfiture.

Whatever may be the outcome of the unequal struggle now in progress, and whatever view may be held as to the unwisdom of Mr. Gurdit Singh's adventure, there can be no question as to its heroism. We use the word deliberately. It may be that he is leading a forlorn hope, but that he has well counted the cost and the risks is evident. Some of our contemporaries, commenting on his action, seem to imply that he has no right to question the illegal action of British Columbia. That he has every right is proved by the quiet perseverence with which he is fighting the Dominion, not only on his own behalf and his party, but that of India, whose real place in the Empire can no longer be left to Colonial whim and prejudice. His offer of £100,000 by way of bail is a significant proof that he is by no means an unpractical sort of person. Some may consider his campaign as Quixotic and that Asiatic tilting at Colonial windmills, to take an altogether hopeless view of the situation, a sort of barefaced impudence. At all events, the Komagata Maru's passengers have raised issues of momentous importance to India and the Empire that have to be definitely settled once for all; and, whatever may be the outcome of the present fight with Colonial policy founded on an almost insane prejudice, the future Indian historian will undoubtedly point with pride to Mr. Gurdit Singh's enterprise as a landmark in India's protracted and courageous struggle for Imperial freedom and recognition.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Gurdit Singh.

Mr. Gurdit Singh, the organiser of the party of Hindus who are determined to seek a clear declaration of the right of entry of Indians into Canada, was at one time engaged in timber operations in the Kangra Valley and was later on able to make a large fortune in the same business in British Columbia. According to a Calcutta paper, he was in that city six or seven years ago interviewing intending emigrants with a view to securing labour for his timber estates. He is a man of great force of character. A representative of the "China Press" who boarded the Komagata Maru describes him as "the grey-whiskered, kindly-eyed patriarch who is leading his people to what he hopes to be the open door of opportunity in Canada."

The Tibetan Treaty.

Now that the temporal authority of the Dalai Lama has been recognised, it may be recalled that Sir Francis Younghusband and other authorities on Tibetan policy have consistently advocated the appointment of a British Resident at his Court as the most obvious way of protecting Indian interests and preventing any future disagreement about commercial or frontier affairs. This proposition was made in the House of Commons on more than one occasion, but Sir Edward Grey refused to listen to it because it would be a breach of the British understanding with Russia, under which neither Power is to concern itself with the internal administration of the country. It was not, therefore, one of the matters included in the programme of the Simla Conference. It is understood, however, that the Dalai Lama is desirous of having a British representative attached to his capital. He has more than once expressed his feelings of gratitude towards the Indian Government which gave him refuge when his second exodus occurred. The Chinese have, of course, a prescriptive right to maintain an Amban at Lhassa.

Indian Students in England.

At the Caxton Hall meeting of Indian students on May 8th, on which we commented at the time, one of the speakers, Mr. G. S. Monjia, touching upon the intentions of the recently established Hospitality Committee, observed that, while personally he was grateful to those who sought to extend hospitality to them at 21, Cromwell Road, he thought they were mistaken in their ideals and policy. The Indians did not want Christmas dinners or Sunday teas doled out to them by charitable ladies and gentlemen, who apparently forgot that "there was nothing in the world so chilly, frozen, worthless, and valueless as a friendship dictated by a sense of duty." What they wanted to get rid of was race prejudice: they did not want special treatment or hospitality: they wanted to be let alone. Mr. Monjia further declared that the Department almost forced its guardianship upon students by the requisitions it sent to parents, but its value was shown by the fact that of 1,600 or 1,700 India students in England only 44 were under official guardianship, and also that it was a delusion to thing that the Department was in a position to exercise any kind of wholesome "personal control."

Cotton in Egypt.

In Reuter's telegram the other day in reference to Lord Kitchener's Report on Egypt, the remarkable progress of cotton cultivation in that country was briefly mentioned. In this connection figures will be of much interest. In twenty years,—from 1884 to 1904,—Egypt's cotton crop, her main resource (more than one and one-half million of acres being given over to cotton growing) had advanced from three million hundredweights to six million, its value from seven millions sterling to fifteen millions; the cultivable area of the country from five million to six million acres, ten millions sterling having been spent on irrigation. When these figures are considered, together with such work as the building of the great Assouan dam, and the fact that the present plans for irrigation will reclaim in lower Egypt alone no less than a million and a half acres at a cost of twenty millions sterling, which great undertaking will double the price of every acre of land, one gets an idea of the economic problem of the country and the means being taken for its solution.

New Oriental Manuscripts.

Rao Bahadur M. Rangacharya, Curator, Government Oriental Library, Madras, has just issued three volumes of descriptive catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts collected during the triennium 1910-13. The volumes deal with nearly 1,000 manuscripts relating to various departments of knowledge. As usual, religion and philosophy bulk large in the collection. Next come literary and grammatical treatises. Scientific or historical treatises as such are few. Among the finds of more than ordinary interest may be mentioned a work by Chikkadevaraya, a former Maharaja of Mysore. It is a treatise written for the guidance of Sudras in the matter of their duties of cleanliness, purity and social relationship. Then there is a Jaina work of great antiquity dating back to the 9th century, entitled "Mahapurana Sangraha," containing biographical accounts of some Jaina saints. Of special interest to Vaishnavites is a manuscript containing the lives of the Alvars and Acharyas of the Sri Vaishnava sect, who in the early centuries of the Hindu reformation spread the light of spiritual knowledge among the masses. Another manuscript is an anthology of moral sayings and verses in Sanskrit, the author of the collection being Sayanacharya, the famous commentator of the Vedas, who was also the virtual founder of the "never-to-be-forgotten" Hindu Empire of Vijianagar. Another manuscript of considerable antiquity and interest is a treatise on medicine. Among other interesting works are a treatise on music, a work on medicine, a number of others on mathematics and astronomy, particularly relating to the preparation of the Hindu calendar.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

SHIP CRUSHED IN ICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. JOHNS, May 30.

The Karluk belonging to Captain Stefansson's British Scientific Expedition in the extreme north-west of America, was crushed in ice in January and the crew landed on Wrangel Island. All are well.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS RIFLE INVENTOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 29.

The death is announced of Herr Mauser, the inventor of the rifle bearing his name.

THE GHASTLY OCEAN TRAGEDY

1,032 PERISH.

RAMMED BROADSIDE ON.

SPLENDID RESCUE WORK.

SURVIVOR'S GRAPHIC STORY.

CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE AT INQUEST.

WORLD-WIDE SYMPATHY.

From subsequent reports received the Storstad was the name of the collier that rammed the ill-fated liner, lying stationary in the fog, amidships, and sunk her in a few minutes in 19 fathoms of water.

The disaster occurred thirty miles off the Canadian coast, at day-break, the vessel being on her way to Liverpool. The passengers were sleeping at the time, and there was no time to rouse them, as the vessel sank so rapidly.

Mr. Duncan, a London Solicitor, one of the survivors, gives a graphic narrative of the collision and how the ship went down in ten minutes—there being no time to organise anything.

It is now officially declared that according to the available information only 400 persons were saved. Twenty-two of those landed at Rimouski have died of their injuries. A later message gives the death-roll at 1,032.

Captain Kendall's evidence was recorded at the inquest. He states that when the Storstad failed to stop the gap by continuing to go full-speed ahead after the impact, he tried to beach the Empress of Ireland, but the engines proved useless.

Captain Kendall then relates how he came to be saved, and the efforts made to rescue those floating about in the vicinity.

World-wide sympathy has been evoked, and a Mansion House Fund has been opened on behalf of the dependents of the victims. The most disquieting feature of this shocking affair is the fact that the vessel, fitted with every modern life-saving improvement, should have sunk in ten minutes, a few hours from Quebec.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

From a mass of confusing and contradictory reports the following main facts emerge. The collier, Storstad, 3,561 tons, rammed the Empress of Ireland, which was stationary in the fog, amidships, and sank her in a few minutes in nineteen fathoms. The Storstad, crippled, stood by and picked up 360 alive. The Government steamers Eureka and Lady Evely rushed up and rescued 399 who were landed at Rimouski.

PASSENGER LIST.

The Empress of Ireland's passenger list contains 78 first-class passengers, 210, second-class, 490 third-class and a crew of 413. The figures, however, are uncertain.

The passengers included Mr. W. D. Graham, of Hong Kong. There were a number of Australians on board. The Salvation Army delegates numbered eighty-four. They were on their way to attend a London Conference.

The body of Captain Kendall, of the Empress of Ireland, was found floating in the wreckage after half-an-hour.

TWENTY-TWO SURVIVORS DIE OF INJURIES.

It is officially stated that according to the available information only 400 persons were saved.

Twenty-two of those landed at Rimouski have died of their injuries.

"SHIP GONE."

IN DARKNESS AND FOG.

LONDON, May 29.

Captain Kendall's wireless to the Canadian Pacific Company—"Ship gone"—epitomises the suddenness of the disaster.

The Empress of Ireland was a crack liner and carried all the most modern improvements, including boats for all on board. The collier struck her a slanting blow amidships tearing off the plates sternward almost to the screws. The Empress of Ireland listed to port which impeded the launching of the boats and sank before many could collect their wits. Considering this and the darkness and fog the number of rescues is little short of miraculous.

MAGNIFICENT RESCUE WORK.

A large proportion of survivors were picked up in the water having jumped from the sinking liner. The Storstad, with buckled bows, performed magnificent rescue work, and is now steaming slowly to Quebec. The Eureka at Rimouski heard the brief wireless message and sailed, with the Lady Evelyn, full speed for the spot. She found a few lifeboats. The Lady Evelyn took aboard 339 and the Eureka 60 persons, most of them members of the crew, which is attributed to the fact that the passengers were all below.

The survivors were in their night-clothes. Some have broken arms and legs and are in a most pitiable condition. The morning dawned warm, the sun shining on a pond-like sea. Apparently most of the first-class passengers have perished.

The water in the engine-room caused an explosion and compelled many people to jump. Others were sucked under the water. Others clung to the wreckage and were rescued.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Company, in a statement says the catastrophe is the most serious in the history of the St. Lawrence route. He explained the delay in the giving of official details as due to the remoteness of the telegraph stations.

NO TIME TO AROUSE PASSENGERS.

The survivors relate that the officers had not sufficient time to arouse the passengers. The latest enquiries at Rimouski have renewed the fear that over a thousand are dead. Only three first-class passengers are known to have been saved.

DEATH ROLL—1030.

MONTREAL, May 29.

A prominent business man, Mr. G. W. Henderson, who is among the survivors, telegraphs that the death-roll is 1,030.

THE SURVIVORS.

QUEBEC, May 30.

Three hundred and ninety-six survivors of the Empress of Ireland have arrived here.

They comprise 29 first-class passengers, 29 second-class, 101 steerage and 237 members of the crew. Thirty-seven were left at Rimouski.

The revised figures show that there were 1,367 souls on board, hence 934 probably perished.

Captain Kendall is not dead as was at first announced but is now reported to be dying of exposure.

RELIEF TRAIN DERAILED.

A special relief train carrying the survivors was derailed shortly after leaving Rimouski. Nobody was injured.

GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH'S MESSAGE.

General Bramwell Booth has sent a message to the members of the Salvation Army in Toronto as follows:—I am heart-stricken at your grief at this appalling disaster. I assure of prayers of the whole Army.

LONDON, May 30.

The list of survivors of the Empress of Ireland does not contain the names of Sir Henry Seton-Karr, Mr. Laurence Irving and his wife, the Salvation Army Commissioner Rees and his wife or the Salvation Army Colonel Maidment.

It is now stated that there were 160 Salvation Army delegates, including a crack Canadian band, on board. Only twenty of them were saved. Many prominent English business men are also missing.

HOW THE IRVINGS MET THEIR FATE.

A HEART-RENDING PICTURE.

LONDON, May 31.

Mr. Laurence Irving died while trying to save his wife. They were talking to a passenger and Mr. Irving said.—"is the boat going down?" Mrs. Irving then began to cry. The vessel gave a lurch and Mr Irving was thrown against the cabin-door. He was struck in the face which began to bleed. His wife then became frantic and Mr. Irving exhorted her to be calm. He forced a life-belt on her and carried her upstairs. He was last seen on deck kissing his wife and they went down clasped in each other's arms.

SIR SETON-KARR'S MAGNANIMITY.

In the Empress of Ireland disaster, Mr. Darling of Shanghai was saved by Sir Henry Seton-Karr who forced a life-belt on him while he went to seek another.

RECOVERING THE BODIES.

LONDON, May 31.

A hundred bluejackets from H. M.'s cruiser Essex will assist in recovering the bodies of the victims of the Empress of Ireland disaster.

MILLION DOLLARS' SPECIE LOST.

A million dollars' worth of silver bullion was lost in the "Empress of Ireland."

WORLD-WIDE SYMPATHY.

The disaster has evoked world-wide sympathy. President Poincare has cabled his condolence to King George and M. Viviani, the French Minister of Marine, has wired to Mr. Churchill an expression of the grief of the French Navy.

CANADIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

OTTAWA, May 30.

Speaking of the disaster in the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. Borden said that it was appalling that a ship with 1,300 passengers on board and only a few hours from Quebec should sink in ten minutes. Apparently the accident could not have been prevented by any means that could be devised for the safety of navigation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier recalled that this was the third accident in the St. Lawrence route since its opening to navigation.

HER EQUIPMENT IRREPROACHABLE.

The papers dwell profoundly on the disquieting fact that such a disaster was possible with a liner whose equipment for navigation was irreproachable.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF DEATHROLL.

LONDON, May 30.

It is officially announced that 1,032 persons were drowned in the Empress of Ireland disaster.

STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

NO TIME TO ORGANISE ANYTHING.

LONDON, May 30.

The best account hitherto received of the Empress of Ireland disaster is given by Mr. Duncan, a London solicitor. He says that he was in bed when he heard two blasts, signifying that the vessel was stopping. Then the engines were reversed. He went on the deck and found that they were enveloped in fog. Suddenly a terrific crash occurred and the plates were torn from the side of the ship. There was no panic. The crew attempted to help the women and male passengers and handed them their own life-belts. But there was no time to organise anything. The vessel lurched and everything was hurled into the sea. There was a terrible noise caused by the people drowning and then an ominous silence. Some were fighting to death-grips. Mr. Duncan felt naked bodies under his foot. He was in water for an hour. He says that the officers faced death without fear and the captain remained on the bridge, doing his utmost in the hopeless circumstances.

KING GEORGE'S SYMPATHY.

King George has telegraphed his sympathy to the Canadian Pacific Company.

OPENING OF MANSION HOUSE FUND.

A Mansion House fund has been opened on behalf of the dependents of the victims

The Eureka had fifty bodies on board.

Much indignation is being expressed at delays which occurred yesterday in announcing the disaster and at the contradictory statements which were made.

The list of survivors does not include the names of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Graham of Hong Kong.

AUTHORITATIVE DETAILS OF COLLISION.

MONTREAL, May 30.

It is authoritatively stated that when the Empress of Ireland disaster occurred, the night was misty. The Empress saw the Storstad's lights and Captain Kendall gave order to halt and whistled. The Storstad answered, being then two miles away. Captain Kendall went astern and the Storstad apparently thought that she could cross the bows. Her prow missed the bows of the Empress, but plunged into the starboard side and pierced the plates like tin. The Storstad then backed, leaving a yawning gap.

THE INQUEST.

CAPTAIN KENDALL'S EVIDENCE.

RIMOUSKI, May 31.

Giving evidence at the inquest, Captain Kendall confirmed that the Storstad was seen two miles away, that he whistled to her and that the Storstad apparently thinking that she could cross the Empress of Ireland's bows, ran into her starboard side.

He added that when the Storstad was a ship's length distant, he shouted through the megaphone to her to backwater and simultaneously went full speed ahead.

A FORLORN REQUEST.

After the collision he asked the Storstad to continue ahead to fill up the hole, but the Storstad backed, and Captain Kendall then tried to beach his ship but the engines were useless.

Within three minutes the ship was filling and he ordered the boats to be launched.

SHOT INTO THE SEA.

When the ship foundered, he was shot into the sea from the bridge and sucked down. He seized a grating and heard men in a life-boat shout. "There's the captain. Let's save him."

TIED BY THE WRISTS.

There were thirty people in the boat and they picked up twenty-five more. There were also ten hanging to the sides with ropes round their wrists. He put them on board the Storstad and returned to seek others but all had gone.

MEGAPHONE SHOUTS UNANSWERED

The Storstad did not answer the megaphone shouts to backwater and subsequently to continue ahead.

All the people rescued were saved by the boats of the Empress or by clinging to wreckage.

INVESTIGATING THE DISASTER.

SPECIAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

OTTAWA, May 31.

Government will immediately introduce legislation authorising the appointment of a Special Commission of three members to investigate the disaster.

The Imperial Government will appoint one, and Canada the other two, who will be judges experienced in Admiralty cases.

BOARD OF TRADE TO BE REPRESENTED.

Two representatives of the Board of Trade have gone to Canada.

DETAILS OF THE VESSEL.

The Empress of Ireland was launched in 1906. Her length was 548 feet and her beam 65 feet, while the depth was 36 feet. Her gross tonnage was 14,191. With a horse-power of 18,500 her maximum speed was 20 knots. She was fitted with wireless telegraphy and submarine signals.

PREVIOUS DISASTERS.

Previous great shipping disasters are:—

Volturno, steamer burnt at sea; ten steamers summoned to rescue by wireless and over 500 lives were saved; more than 400 perished; October, 1913.

Titanic disaster off Cape Race, 1,635 lives lost in collision with ice-berg; April 14, 1912.

P. and O. liner Oceana sunk off Beachy Head; 14 lives lost; March 16, 1912.

Wreck of P. and O. liner Delhi, off Tangier; December, 1911.

French liner General Chanzy wrecked on voyage to Algiers from Marseilles; 160 lives lost; February 11, 1910.

Waratah, left Durban in July, 1909, and was never head of again; hundreds perished.

General Slocume, American excursion steamer, burnt off Long Island, New York, 1,005 perished; 1905.

Cammorta, steamer, lost in cyclone in Bay of Bengal; crew of 89 and 650 native passengers perished; May 6, 1902.

La Bourgogne, French liner, whilst going at great speed sunk in collision in dense fog with British barque, 60 miles off Sable Island, Nova Scotia; 545 drowned; July 4 1898.

Regina Regente, Spanish cruiser, sunk off Cape Trafalgar, 400 lost; 1895.

H. M. S. Victoria sunk, 358 perished; 1893.

Namchow, British steamer, foundered off Cupchi Point, China, 509 lives lost; 1892.

Utopia, British steamer, sank in collision during gale with the iron-clad Anson, in the Bay of Gibraltar; 538 passengers and 26 of the crew drowned; 1891.

Cimbria, Hamburg steamer, sunk in collision with English steamer Sultan, off coast of Holland; 454 perished; 1889.

Victoria, steamer, overloaded and upset on the Thames, Canada, hundreds drowned; 1881.

Princess Alice, rammed by steamer Bywell Castle in Thames, near Woolwich; between 600 and 700 perished; September 3rd, 1878.

Eurydice, H. M. frigate, foundered off Dunnose, Isle of Wight, during a squall; 300 perished; 1878.

Great Queensland exploded off Finisterre; 569 lives lost; 1876.

White Star steamer Atlantic struck on Meagher rock, west of Sambro; 560 lost; April 16th, 1873.

Royal Charter wrecked off Moelfra, Anglesea, 446 lives lost; 1859.

Austria, emigrant ship burnt in mid-Atlantic! 471 lives lost; 1858.

City of Glasgow disappeared with 480 persons on board in 1854.

Lady Nugent, from Madras with troops, foundered in hurricane; 499 perished; 1854.

Birkenhead wrecked off Simon's Bay, S. Africa; 454 perished; 1852.

Royal Adelaide, wrecked off Margate; 400 perished; 1850.

St. George, Defence, and Hero, stranded off coast of Jutland, about 2,000 perished; 1811.

Queen Charlotte, burnt, 673 perished; 1800.

Royal George capsized, 600 perished, 1782.

Prince George burnt, 400 perished; 1759.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT SHEFFIELD.

ELEVEN MINERS KILLED.

Eleven miners have been killed in an explosion in the Silkstone Colliery, Sheffield.

AN OCEAN RECORD.

The Empress of Russia has broken the Yokohama to Vancouver record by eight hours 29 minutes.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Yorkshire beat Cambridge University at Cambridge by an innings and 6 runs.

Hampshire beat Derbyshire at Southampton by eight wickets.

Middlesex beat Worcestershire at Lords by an innings and 56.

At Oval Surrey beat Warwickshire by an innings and 197 runs.

LONDON, May 31.

Catford.—Kent drew with Leicester but led on first innings.

Manchester.—Essex beat Lancashire by 156 runs.

RADIUM IN GAYA.

RICH SUPPLY OF PRECIOUS MINERAL.

BOMBAY NATURALIST'S EXPERIMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Mr. M. C. A. Crump of Bombay writes to the "Statesman":—In the course of my tour through Bihar and Orissa for the purpose of making collections of mammals for the Bombay Natural History Society's mammal survey of India, Burma and Ceylon, I visited the Singar estate in the Gaya District and was surprised to find that commencement has already been made with mining for pitch-blende which is the chief source of radium.

Through the courtesy of the lessees, I was permitted to visit the mine on Abrakhi Pahar, a small hill situated about half a mile due east of the village of Bhanekhap, which is being worked just now. It is only forty-two feet deep as without the aid of any mechanical contrivances progress is necessarily slow. In spite of these difficulties, however, over 8 cwt. of pitch-blende has been won and there is every prospect of finding further segregations at a depth yielding a richer supply of the precious mineral. The concession was obtained in March last and covers a large area, but practically no prospecting has yet been done, except at Abrakhi Pahar although out crops of triplitie (a prospect of iron and manganese which seems to be associated with pitch-blende), have been found in other parts of the estate.

I noticed tantalite (or columbite) and zirconium in the same pit. The Radio-activity of the sample of pitch-blende I experimented with was surprising as is proved by the accompanying skiagram of the magnet and some coins which I enclose. The radium rays from two small pieces of pitch-blende acted on the plate through the lid of a box and two x-ray envelopes."

On this the "Statesman" comments that the skiagram sent, shows the substance to be radio active as stated by Mr. Crump.

BAIL OFFERED FOR HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

FIGHT TO BE CARRIED TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VANCOUVER, May 29.

The Hindus have offered £100,000 sterling in cash and property as bail for the passengers by the Komagata Maru the latter are allowed to land pending the decision of the Courts. The fight will be carried to the Privy Council.

The decision of the latter has already upheld the right of the Dominion to exclude aliens but it is not certain whether the Dominion has the right to exclude, by an order in Council, British subjects who fulfil the requirements of the immigration laws.

IMMIGRATION SUPERINTENDENT'S ENQUIRY.

INDIANS TO BE LEGALLY REPRESENTED.

VICTORIA, May 31.

The enquiry, presided over by the Immigration Superintendent, will open here tomorrow to investigate the claims of the passengers on the Komagata Maru.

The Indians will be represented by a lawyer, and Gurdit Singh will meet all charter obligations to enable the Komagata Maru to remain pending the legal decision.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

PROHIBITIVE LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

A Christ Church message to the "Daily Mail" says that the New Zealand Government will introduce legislation in June prohibiting the immigration of Asiatics.

PURCHASE OF U. S. BATTLESHIPS.

DENIAL BY GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, May 29.

It is denied that Greece is negotiating for the purchase of the American battleships.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Mr. Roosevelt has left America for Madrid to attend the marriage of his son. He promised to return to participate in the New York State campaign.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIETY AND THE STAGE.

VISIT OF DANISH ROYALTIES.

THE EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.

KING ALFONSO AS PATRON.

RETURN OF FAMOUS SINGERS.

The event of the week was the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark to London, during which they were entertained at a most gorgeous gala performance at the Opera. Our correspondent in the course of his letter describes the preparations for the Anglo-Spanish Exhibition at Earl's Court and the theatrical and musical events of the week, which include the return of Caruso and Melbe to London.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 15.

To our high-toned Society journals the "season" in London has but one meaning; it signifies those two to three months that beginning somewhere at the end of April are occupied by Court functions, dances in Mayfair and Belgravia, aristocratic race meetings and other occasions on which the rich and the noble foregather in or near London. Its arrival and decay used to synchronise with the meeting and rising of Parliament, but in these days, though the dates are largely defined by custom, the convening of our legislators is not the immediate cause. But the middle and the lower classes also have their "season." That begins a little later, and this year is just set in at the time of writing. It is affected in the first place by fine weather and approach of the period when the beauties of the Upper Thames can be appreciated and the pleasures of boating enjoyed. Then there is the opening of the Exhibitions at Earl's Court and Shepherd's Bush, the Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia and other annual entertainments that characterise this time of the year. From May to the beginning of August the citizen with his wife and children enjoys these delights, then he leaves for the country the continent or the seaside and our provincial brothers and sisters and American cousins invade London in their thousands.

KING OF DENMARK'S VISIT.

The event of the week, of course, has been the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark. They have been entertained at one of the most gorgeous gala performances at the Opera that ever Covent Garden has experienced. Then followed a visit to the Guildhall, on which occasion they drove through cheering crowds and gaily decorated streets. This practically completed the visit so far as the public were concerned, but King Christian and his Consort have remained on as guests of their cousins, our own King and Queen, and his Danish Majesty has certainly made the most of his time. With King George and Queen Mary, the Queen of Denmark visited the Naval and Military Tournament on the opening day. As is pretty generally known, in addition to the ordinary displays by sailors and soldiers, the tournament is always characterised by some special and original feature. On this occasion Roman legionaries, the first regular soldiers to be seen in this country were reproduced with a fidelity quite admirable. The guardsmen who took part proved admirable and did great credit to the producer, Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, who was also responsible for the pageant last year. Everything Sir Mark does is characterised by thoroughness and this characteristic has not been affected by the fact that on this occasion he has been suffering from water on the knee. If I dwell a moment on the personality of this comparatively young Yorkshire baronet, my excuse must be that he is likely to finish his career as one of the first men in England. He is very rich, extremely "brainy," physically vigorous, high spirited and "go-ahead." In Yorkshire he has great influence, for not only has he travelled, studied countries, political systems and commercial problems, but has written books and is in the first rank of political speakers. In the House of Commons he does not often speak, but, when he does, his utterances are always distinguished. In his career he is assisted by a sympathetic wife, who is a daughter of Sir John Gorst.

DANES IN ENGLAND.

During the two days succeeding the official visit the King of Denmark has occupied his time enquiring into the interests of his own countrymen in Britain. Danish interests are to be found everywhere in England from the products of

(Continued on Page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from Page 9.*)

farm to shipping and telegraphs and all these things His Majesty managed to squeeze into a busy forty-eight hours. Perhaps the Danish monarch's most remarkable experience was a visit to the Bank of England where he was conducted through vaults known only to the high officials. As a memento of the occasion a special £1,000 Bank Note was printed and was signed by His Majesty. A few similar notes including two signed by King George and Queen Mary are among the interesting possessions of the Bank. Despite the brilliance of the entertaining that their Danish Majesties have experienced, it would not be surprising to learn that their most enjoyable experience was a small dinner party given by Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House at which the "piece de resistance" was the well-known comedian Mr. Harry Tate's representations of the humorous sketch motoring, Mr. Harry Tate is always known as the "man who made the King laugh" for at a charity benefit on one occasion Mr. Harry Tate's inimitable humour proved too much for Royal dignity, King George having given way to his risible instinets without restraint.

EARL'S COURT AND KING ALFONSO.

There was a time four or five years ago, when it seemed as though the annual exhibition at Earl's Court was on the decline; but Mr. F. H. Payne is to be congratulated on the revival of energy and interest that has characterised the past three years. This season he has an energetic and exalted patron in King Alfonso himself, who is showing the greatest enthusiasm over the Anglo-Spanish Exhibition which has just opened. His Majesty is looking forward to visiting Earl's Court and arrangements are already made for his adequate entertainment. In the meanwhile the Iberian side of the entertainment is being looked after by a very remarkable Spanish nobleman. This is the Marquis de la Vaga Molan, who has been specially appointed by King Alfonso as a Royal Commissioner. The Marquis is known as Spain's greatest hustler, he is a bachelor of great wealth, a close personal friend of his King and devotes the whole of this time in working gratuitously for the benefit of his country. Some idea of what this devotion means may be gathered from the statement that he spends three hundred nights in the year in a sleeping car. Spain, has lately shaken herself and awakened to the importance of commerce and the great wealth of her mineral resources. In an endeavour to continue the characteristics of the country Mr. Payne has made ingenious arrangements in the Great Empress Theatre that show results of great interest and beauty. Shops are to be erected and through the entrances to these shops will be seen the leading towns of Spain, while native girls will sell the wares and products peculiar to the town or district in the panorama.

Of the Anglo-American Exhibition at what is known as the White City at Earle Court, I shall have something to tell you next week. A vast amount of money and energy have been spent in making it as representative as possible.

A FAMOUS CRICKETER.

Sport, especially cricket, holds a position in the hearts of Englishmen that is scarcely understood in many countries. Therefore the passing away in comparative youth of Mr. R. E. Foster, the Worcestershire cricketer, has been regarded as a national event. Apart from this it is a severe loss to a circle of friends by whom he was much beloved. The son of a clergyman at Malvern, both he and his brother were educated at that famous public school. His brother, also well-known on the cricket field, has been an actor at Daly's Theatre and is married to one of the ladies of that Theatre. Both brothers were good looking boys, with those peculiarly clearly-cut straight features that give the Anglo-Saxon youth of to-day the right to claim inheritance of the beauty of his Greek predecessor over two thousand years ago. For the Forsters of the Midlands are a purely Saxon family, kinsmen in a distant degree of the Border family of Forsters and Fosters, another branch being the Irish Forsters. They settled in the Midlands about the sixteenth century and multiplied greatly in the land, giving to the nation eminent statesmen, soldiers, scholars, lawyers and artists. By way of accentuating their racial origin one branch of the family named their home Saxondale.

NEW PLAY.

The theatrical and musical world has supplied much of interest during the past week. An event has been the appearance of Mr. Cyril Maude at the New Theatre in a play called "Grumpy," acted for the first time in London. It is Dickensian in character and absolutely suited to Mr. Maude's particular Thespian talents. He plays the part of a criminal lawyer to all outward appearances as the title suggests "Grumpy" in character. But beneath a rough exterior there beats a soft heart and at a crucial moment he reveals an amount of generosity and soft human sympathy that is often to be found in such people; especially in England where the true nature is so often concealed under a rough exterior. "The Blue Mouse," by Mr. Roy Horniman at Criterion Theatre though a success, is not among that writer's best work. It is adapted from the German and is somewhat farcical. As a matter of fact it was sold to Sir Charles Wyndham by the author ten years ago; and it is a question whether the author himself would have selected it for production at the present time. At the St. James' Theatre, Mr. George Alexander has revived the late Oscar Wilde's famous play "An Ideal Husband" which has now taken its place as a classic among English works. To-night is the first night, but needless to say the production is assured of success.

RETURN OF CARUSO AND MELBA.

At the Opera at Covent Garden the feature has been the return of Caruso, John McCormac and Madame Melba; indeed seldom has a boat crossing the Atlantic carried such a load of operatic talent as did the Cunarder that arrived a week ago with these celebrities and their stage companions. The famous Sicilian tenor made his first appearance on his return last night in Aida; he was in excellent form and one realised after his absence the extraordinarily exhilirating effect of his personality and artistic execution which is even a greater factor than his splendid tenor voice.

LORD WELLESLEY'S BIOGRAPHY.

There has just been issued by Mr. Herbert Jenkins, of 12, Arundel Place, Haymarket, S.W., the Wellesley Papers, in two volumes, practically the biography of that Marquis of Wellesley who holds so prominent a place in the history of British India. It seems a bold statement to venture; but it may probably be true that there are educated people in this country who have never heard the name of the Marquis of Wellesley. It is certainly true that the majority know little of his life, or the greatness of the work he achieved. Yet he was certainly a statesman of superior abilities, broad outlook and ideas in advance of the majority of his contemporaries. Above all he proved himself a masterly administrator as Governor-General of India and is still known in your country as the "Great Lord Wellesley." Much of Lord Wellesley's comparative oblivion has been due to temperament. He was not a sympathetic figure. A self-centred arrogance and false pride was accentuated by the splendour of his position in our Great Eastern Dependency and the servility with which he was treated there. But Wellesley had the true statesman's outlook and in that respect was an tbler man than his younger brother, the great Iron Duke. Both attained distinction at an age when other men have scarcely left the University. Apart from his political work, there is much in the private life of Lord Wellesley that should interest readers. Especially does the book contain correspondence with the majority of the leading Englishmen of the time and is remarkable in insight into their characters.

SANITARY STAFF FOR MUNICIPALITIES.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 30.

The Punjab Government has issued a resolution on the subject of the improvement of the superior sanitary staff in municipalities, in the light of the recommendations of the sanitary Conference held at Simla in August last under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Fenton.

The resolution says that Health Officers will be divided into two classes. First class officers with registrable medical qualifications and possessing a diploma in public health will be employed for Lahore and Amritsar on a salary of Rs. 450-20-750. For officers with special qualifications the Municipal Committees will not be tied down to the initial pay but the maximum shall not be exceeded without special sanction.

Second class health officers will be appointed in towns with a population exceeding 40.000, namely, in Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Ludhiana and Jullundur. Their pay will be Rs. 150-10-300 half of which will be provided by Government. Medical qualifications and a diploma in public health will be required from second class health officers and both classes will be debarred from private practice. First class officers are to be appointed and dismissed by the Municipal Committee subject to the Local Government's approval. In the case of second class officers the approving authority will be the Commissioner of a division. The civil surgeon of the city will be Chairman of the sanitary subcommittee and thus lend second class officers the benefit of his guidance and advice, but in Lahore and Amritsar the health officers will be independent of the civil surgeons.

Municipalities having a population not less than 10,000 and an average annual income of Rs. 20,000 are to have sanitary inspectors. For towns with over 40,000 people a minimum of two sanitary inspectors is prescribed.

His Honour accepts the course of training for sanitary inspectors approved by the Conference. The pay of sanitary inspectors will be Rs. 80-4-100 for the first grade, and Rs. 40-3-70 for the second grade. To avoid undue hardship the scheme shall be introduced gradually.

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN AS MAGISTRATE.

NOT SUBORDINATE TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

At the Allahabad High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Piggot in disposing of a transfer application passed the following important judgment:—The District Magistrate of Cawnpore has for certain reasons given, transferred a criminal case pending in the Court of Mr. Johnson, Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore, for trial to Mr. Williamson, Chairman of the Municipal Board of Cawnpore. I have no doubt that when Mr. Williamson was gazetted to the office of the Chairman of the Cawnpore Municipal Board and took charge of that office, he was thereby divested of his territorial jurisdiction as a Magistrate of the First Class attached to the Cawnpore District. Even if it be conceded for purposes of argument that Mr. Williamson continued to be a Magistrate while holding the office of the Chairman of the Municipal Board, I am quite clear he is not a Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate of Cawnpore. The order complained of is not sustainable. It is hereby set aside."

Mr. Will Rothenstein writes to the "Westminster Gazette," to contradict on behalf of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, a statement made by the Berlin "Tagliche Rundschau," "that he has written to a friend in Berlin, where he was shortly to have lectured, saying that he has abandoned his European tour on account of adverse criticism caused by his winning the Noble Prize." Mr. Tagore has received no invitation from Berlin, nor has he any friend in that city.

THE AMRITSAR BANK.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS' REPORT.

REASONABLE PROSPECTS OF REALISING ASSETS.

DEBT TO PIONEER INVESTMENT COMPANY CONSIDERED BAD.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 30.

Messrs. Meugens and Dignasse, official liquidators of the Amritsar Bank Limited, in liquidation have filed their report in the Court of the District Judge. The report like their report already published about the People's Bank is a comprehensive one covering no less than 31 type-written foolscap pages.

The report says that the Bank closed its doors on the 20th September 1913 but the final order for compulsory winding up was unavoidably delayed until the 21st January 1914 and consequently the liquidators are not yet in a position to state their views regarding all the smaller advances, the great majority of which are against the debtors' own fixed deposits in the Bank. As regards particular smaller advances, taken exception to by the auditors, it appears that a provision has been made for some, others have been collected and the remainder are believed to be good. The report says that the accumulation of interest is a peculiarity of the Indian borrower. The liquidators then deal with the various concerns to which the bank made large advances and examines them seriatim. With reference to the reports of Messrs. Basantram and Sons and Messrs. Fergusson and Company, chartered accountants, first it takes up the case of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company. This Company was started in 1898 and until 1909 appears to have made fair profits. From then on it has made heavy losses so that now may be said to be barely solvent. After reviewing the financial position and Messrs. Fergusson and Company's criticism the liquidators say satisfactory arrangements have now been made for financing and managing the concern and there would scom to be no reason why it should not make good profits.

PROFITS OF THE BANK.

The liquidators do not despair of recovering this debt in full. But it will take time. As regards the question whether the directors of the Bank were entiled to regard as profits of the Bank the interest charged to this company whilst the latter was not earning sufficient to cover that interest, so that the same came out of capital, would seem to depend upon whether they were justified in considering that until the whole capital of the company was exhausted, the interest as well as the principal was covered by the general assets of the company and was therefore good.

The Punjab Cotton Press Company says the report showed a heavy loss in 1911-12, Rs. 3,50,000 of which Rs. 2,30,000 represented interest on loans. The following year showed a profit of Rs. 23,000 after charging nearly Rs. 2,50,000 for interest and Rs 25,000 for depreciation. It is making at present fair profits.

RECOVERY DEPENDS HARKISHEN LAL'S SOLVENCY.

The report then considers the cases of Messrs. Harkishenlal and Sons and Lala Harkishenlal who owe some Rs. 8,00,000 to the bank. These borrowing were principally in relation to the Bupendra Flour Mills and the Ganges Flour Mills. The report says that the recovery depends upon the value of the Bupendra Flour Mills and Harkishenlal's solvency. This latter may now be said to be in doubt owing to depreciation in the value of his shares in the Punjab Industrial concerns which have cost not less than Rs. 600,000. His ability to meet his obligations must largely depend upon the future of these concerns and upon his timber business known as the Nowshera Timber Syndicate, regarding the prospects of which opinions seem to differ. This business though heavily indebted to the People's Bank may be said to be free of that debt since the securities lodged are not in any way connected with the timber business and appear to be sufficient.

DIRECTORS' INDISCRETION.

About the Pioneer Investment Company Limited which owes some Rs. 77, 000 to the bank, the liquidators say that security for this account is shares in the People's Bank which cost Rs. 65,000 and are now presumably worthless carrying as they do a liability to future calls. This company's solvency depended on the 31st December 1912 upon the value of the investmnts which had become seriously depreciated. Apart from that its earnings from dividends had been insufficient to cover the interest on its loans and the consequent loss had absorbed half its paid-up capital. It is difficult to see how anything can be recovered on this account or how the directors could on the 31st December 1912 have regarded it as recoverable in full. At that date, however, the People's Bank had not failed and there was, as there still is a possibllity of the industrial concerns recovering.

About the Upper India Real Estate Company Limited, which was formed to acquire land expected to increase in value. The report says that the value of the properties has risen very considerably and the debt with accrued interest since the 31st December 1912 may be regarded as recoverable.

RECOVERABLE DEBTS.

Regarding the firm of Sukhdeo Bakhis Multani Chand which owes nearly Rs. 3,25,000 to the bank, the report says that arrangements have been made with a firm to liquidate the debt by instalments with a reduced rate of interest. Rs. 22,000 has been already realised and the liquidators believe this debt will be recovered with interest as above stated.

The report then says that the Century Flour Mill, whose account was criticised by Messrs. Basantram and Sons, the late auditors, have already paid their debt.

Regarding the Pioneer Leather Company and the Pioneer Jewellery Company both of which have been in liquidation for some time past the report says that further information from their liquidators are awaited but apparently their liquidators consider the assets, including the uncalled share capital sufficient to pay all claims.

DIRECTORS' POWER OF VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS.

The report then examines into the accounts of various individuals indebted to the bank. The liquidators then make a detailed examination into Messrs. Ferguson and Co.'s objections against the shares of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills held by the bank, an in this connection quote the Lee versus the Neuchatel Asphalte Company series of decisions, discuss the differences between fixed and circulating capital and say after a review of the case law that sufficient confusion must result in the minds of the lawyer, economist accountant and other laymen alike to excuse the directors if they considered that the bank was under no legal obligation whatsoever, to write down the value of its investment, even assuming that it might have become, as Messrs. Basantram and Sons affirm, not worth the papers upon which the shares were written. Regarding the fact that money had been borrowed by the bank upon security of Government Paper and Port Trust Debentures, without disclosure in the balance sheet, the liquidators are of opinion that it should have been noted in the balance sheet. As regards secured and unsecured debts, the liquidators say that the leading counsel both here and in England have advised that a debtor's bare promissory note will bring a debt within the category of secured.

In conclusion the report observes:—"The liquidators are naturally loath to attempt to forecast the ultimate result of the liquidation and had it no bearing upon the charge of paying dividends not only out of the capital but even out of the deposits, they would decline to commit themselves to a statement at this early stage when so much depends upon the future management of industrial concerns.

"However, consideration of all the accounts dealt with shew that there are reasonable prospects of practically the whole of the assets being realised save only the Pinoneer Investment debt."

In view of the misfeasance proceedings pending before the Court it is understood that the report is sub judico.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PAPERS

PRIVATE DETECTIVE'S EXAMINATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

There was a larger attendance than usual yesterday in the court of Mr. Keays when frther hearing of the case of Martini V. Gill and Burres was proceeded with. This case is in connection with the alleged theft of stolen papers. Mr. Martini whose cross-examination had not been concluded at the previous hearing was further questioned by Mr. D'Silva. He said this (shewn) is the telegram received from Mr. Strong on the 29th. I have read it.

Q.—Naturally you relied on your detective abilities to find out who the foxhound at the Royal Exchange was.

A.—I was not anxious, but under the instructions of Mr. Strong, I made enquiries.

Q.—What was the result of your enquiries?

A.—That no man of that name was to be found. It took me four or five days to find out that the telegram was sent. I was with the police when Mr. Gill was arrested but not when they were going in search of Burress.

Q.—I put it to you that you were anxious that Burress should not be arrested and that is why you did not help the police and would not point out his house.

A.—I was not. I was not asked to do so.

A.—You did it in a rather curious manner by not helping the police.

A.—I never knew before that Burress had done this thing till Gill told me.

Q.—You have a box in which you keep your important documents.

A.—Yes. Sometimes I keep them in my pad.

Q.—You have other documents in connection with the Strong case. Did you have them in the box.

A.—Most of them were with Mr. Sen.

Q.—You had some in the box.

A.—I had several letters with me.

Q.—Of Mr. Strong's?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You kept these in various places.

A.—I kept these in the pad because I wanted to reply to them.

Q.—The statements of witnesses in the pad? Is that the way in which you do things in the international detective bureau? They were of such little value that it didn't matter where you kept them.

A.—No, I thought them valuable.

Q.—It is a curious thing that you should leave them under the blotting paper.

A.—It is not a blotting pad; it is a file.

The Magistrate read his notes which were in the writing pad.

Mr. D'Silva had no further questions to ask..

Answering Mr. Ashgar, witness denied that his bureau was a blackmailing business. Four or five of his cases had gone to the High Court; two had obtained divorces and two were still pending.

After further cross-examination, the hearing was adjourned.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The question of allowances to professors of colleges of the educational service is under consideration.

The construction by the N. W. R. of a branch line from Sialkot to Narain, 30 miles, has been sanctioned.

The Mysore Government have directed a judicial conference to be held at Mysore on 10th and 11th June presided over by Mr. Nunjundayya, the first member of the Council and officiating Chief Judge.

The report of the Punjab Chemical Examiner for 1913 discloses the ominous fact that human poisoning cases are on the increase. At all events the number of cases referred to the Examiner rose from 609 in the previous year to 641.

The Secretary of State has approved the appointment of Babu Bibhati Bhusan Banerjee, acting in the Educational Service, as Professor of Mathematics in the Engineering College at Sibpur from the 20th February last to the 15th August.

The current issue of the "Calcutta Gazette" publishes the rules framed by the Government regulating the practice of the Juvenile Offenders' Court in Calcutta and announces the appointment of fourteen Honorary Magistrates to constitute the court by rotation.

Mr. A. E. Boyd's scheme for erecting water-towers in different quarters of Karachi city with the necessary accessories, in order to ensure at each point an instantaneous supply of water in case of fire, has been rejected by the managing committee of the Municipality on the ground that it would be too costly.

The Maharajah of Gwalior, who is expected at Ootacamund shortly, will be subsequently visiting Mysore as a guest of the Maharajah of this State. Prince Victor Narayan of Cooch Behar, who is doing some racing at Mysore next month, will also be one of the Maharajah's guests during the Birthday Week.

The Hon. Gerard Freeman Thomas, eldest son of Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay came of age last month. On the 4th instant, he was the recipient of a presentation from the employees on the Ratton Estate (Lord Willingdon's) near Eastbourne. Lord Brassy, Mr. Freeman Thomas's grand-father, represented Lord Willingdon at the presentation.

Following the award of the Board of Arbitration in the recent Cauvery dispute, it is stated that the Government of Madras have issued orders for the appointment of two engineers whose duties will include the superintending of the flow of the Cauvery at Sivasamudram and the regulation of the supply to those areas coming within the limits of British territory.

There is no idea more prevalent, writes the "C. and M. Gazette" than that currency notes are liable to spread infection, but recent tests have completely disproved this notion and shown that Indian notes are singularly free from germs. This condition is attributed to the fact that the ink used in printing the notes is an almost perfect germicide.

The Government of Madras have granted Pandit Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary of the Indian Bank, Madras, a permanent "Unrestricted" Certificate entitling him to practise as an auditor throughout British India. This gives him a status equal to that of Chartered Accountants authorised to audit all Joint Stock Companies including Life Assurance Companies and Provident Insurance Societies, etc., throughout India.

The Calcutta Corporation is about to call for tenders in connection with a project, estimated to cost Rs. 7,00,000 for extending the Calcutta Suburban drainage system to Kidderpore, Alipore and Chetla. The project was approved by the Government in January, 1912. The work for which tenders are now being proposed to be called for is a part of the sanctioned project and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,97,726.

According to the "Paisa Akhbar," a very curious if not amazing religious movement is afoot in the Punjab. In many places in that province, for instance the regions of Hafizabad, Lyalpur, Gujranwala, Uch, Multan etc., there have eixisted communities of Hindus for about 700 years, who though Ismaili Shias of the Aga Khan sect, have till now continued Hindus in all outward seeming, bearing even Hindu names. For some reason these hundreds in number, are now discarding even the outward habiliments of Hinduism and getting merged wholly in the surrounding Islam. Long lists of these are published by the "Paisa Akhbar," each man bearing his old Hindu and new Moslem names.

The Central Telegraph Office in Calcutta has for the past fortnight, been experimenting with the Creed Printer by which it is expected that a very considerable speeding up will be effected in Press and other descriptions of heavy traffic. The Creed Printer is a most ingenious combination of the Wheatstone tape recorder and a typewriter worked by compressed air by which a message is typed continuously as it is received without the intervention of an operator. All that is required is a supervisor to see that the tapes are running smoothly into the machines. By the Creed Printer, a speed of eighty words a minute can be maintained against twenty or twenty-five words which the best machines at present installed can produce. It may be added that Creed Printers have also been installed in the Central Telegraph Offices at Bombay and Rangoon.

It is just nineteen years since the first Englishman who had ever been permitted to set foot in Swat reached the Swat River. It was a reconnaissance from the Chitral Relief Force that was then invading Swat under Sir Robert Low. The Swat River is a swift-flowing mountain torrent, and the reconnaissance did not know if it were fordable. Major Roddy Owen, the gallant sportsman who had ridden *Father O'Flynn* in the Grand National, and who accompanied Sir Rovert Lowas a press correspondent, immediately put his horse into the water and struggled through the stream race to the distinction of being the first Englishman who had ever crossed its flow Now, after nineteen years, British enterprise and peaceful progress have so conquered this mountain torrent that its power will be utilised to bring 1,00,000 acres under irrigation.

THE PEARL MARKET.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN PARIS.

News was received by wire in Bombay on Saturday from Paris that another big pearl merchant there has failed, and his liabilities amount to £60,000 or nine lakhs of rupees.

A local representative of a big firm in Paris stated that the pearl market is getting worse everyday in Paris and great caution should be exercised in consigning parcels there. He said that the pearl trade in Paris is in a very limited circle and as a result of these constant failures, many more failures are expected. He also added that the bank referred to in Reuter's message of the 29th May will very considerably affect those banks that have dealt in pearls, thus prejudicing the pearl market still further.

BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY.

SIR JAMES MESTON ON IMPERIAL CHRISTIANITY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The annual meeting of the North India Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society has just been held at Naini Tal with Sir James Meston in the chair.

The report which was presented by the Secretary, Mr. Butler, showed that in the North India Auxiliary (comprising the U. P., C. P. and Rajputana) the circulation of the scripture during 1913 amounted to 240,928 copies in 24 different languages. Twenty-nine bible women and 60 colporteurs were at work in these provinces during the year and through their instrumentality 94,000 copies of the scripture were put into circulation.

His Honour, in course of an interesting speech, said:—"I remember that good many years ago when Bishop Welldon first came out as the Metropolitan of India he heralded his arrival by the formula "Imperial Christianity." I remember the distinct dislike I took to that formula at the time. It seemed a formula of jingoism which was inconsistent with the Christian ideal, but as one gets older, certainly as I got older, I came to see there is another form of Imperial Christianity and there is great deal more in it than appears on the surface, for surely there is nothing that is associated with the building up of the British Empire, of which we are all so proud and justly proud, and of the sister work that is being done in the great continent of America, which is not founded on the influences of Christianity, that, is on the Bible and its message."

Referring to the opposition in the work of the Society, he believed that any faith that had any good in it had got to be to some extent militant. There was in India a general feeling of respect for every man who honestly held any religious faith and intense respect for that faith itself. In concluding his remarks his Honour said:—"Whatever might be our faith and whatever we might feel inside about dogmas, we are all united in believing that the Bible was the forerunner of civilization, the companion of civilization and a great moral force in the world, and further more that it was the justification of us, Christian nations, being where we are and attempting to do what we are attempting to do."

COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

DETAILS RECEIVED AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 30.

The information which has reached Simla, shows that the following are amongst the effects upon the India Council, of the Bill just introduced into the House of Lords.

The pay of the members of the Council is reported to be the figure at which it stood prior to 1907, viz., £1,200 annually each, except that the two Indian members, who are now to be a permanent feature of the Council, will get £1,800 annually each and a Financial member may be engaged on special terms.

The maximum strength of the Council is reduced from fourteen members to ten (which is the number now existing) and this number, which has hitherto been the minimum, will be liable to possible reduction hereafter to seven, which is the new minimum. There will not, however, be altogether a corresponding reduction in the number of members with Indian experience, the new minimum number for such members being now fixed at six against the old minimum which varied between six and eight.

The two Indian members will in future be selected by the Secretary of State from candidates elected by the non-official members of the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils in India, but precise rules for these elections have not yet been disclosed.

It is also not yet known that powers, if any, of disposing of business will accompany the arrangement provided by the Bill whereby the authority to sign certain despatches may be delegated by the Secretary of State to a Committee of the Council.

The extra payment to the two Indian members is of the nature of an away-from-home allowance and is on the principle whereby Europeans in India receive more pay than Indians working alongside them.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 31.

There has been a very litlle rain outside North-East India but a few light showers are reported from the United Provinces and the Malabar Coast.

There has been a general decrease of temperature over Northern India, and in the United Povinces it is now well below normal

The weather is again unsettled over the Bay and there are indications of a disturbance of the North Madras Coast.

The chief rain fall amounts are:—Akyab, Jalpaiguri, Naya Dumka and Burdwan one and a half inches and Gorukhpur and Calicut a half.

Forecas:—An increase of rainfall on the North Madras coast and little change elsewhere.

CONGRESS DELEGATES IN LONDON.

ENTERTAINED BY SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

PROMOTING ENTENTE CORDIALE.

COUNCILS AND PRESS ACT.

Sir William Wedderburn on May 14, entertained to breakfast at the Westminster Palace Hotel a number of members of both Houses of Parliament and other public men to welcome the delegates appointed by the Indian National Congress to represent their views in this country. Besides the delegates (Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mr. N. M. Samarth, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, and Mr. Sachchidanada Sinha), the following had accepted Sir William's invitation:—Lord Courtney of Penwith, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Reay, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I.; Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E.; Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E.; Sir Edward Boyle, Bart.; Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. Herbert Burrows, Sir Henry Cotton, K.C.S.I.; Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, L.C.C.; Mr. A. L. Cotton, Mr. E. Dalgado, Mr. Samuel Digby, C.I.E.; Mr. Bhagwandin Dube, Mr. G. P. Gooch, Mr. J. Fredk, Green, Mr. Frederick Grubb, Sir Krishna Gupta, K.C.S.I.; Mr. W. Dougals Hall, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P.; Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., M.P.; Mr. Leif Jones, M.P.; Mr. Joseph King, M.P.; Mr. C. E. Maurice, Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P., Mr. A. C. Morton, M.P.; Mr. Philip Morrell, M.P.; Dr. A. F. Murison, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mr. Harry Nuttall, M.P.; Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E.; Mr. J. B. Pennington, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. Mark Philips Price, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, Sir Herbert Roberts, Bart., M.P.; Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Sir George Scott Robertson, K.C.S.I., M.P.; Hon. Mr. Krishna Sahai, Major N. P. Sinha, I.M.S. (retired); Mr. Harold Spender, Right Hon. Sir Charles Swann, Bart., M.P.; Mr. S. H. Swinny, Mr. A. MacCallum Scott, M.P.; Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P.; Col. Warliker, I.M.S. (retired); Mr. Sidney Webb, and Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, M.P.

Letters expressing regret were received from the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Channing, Lord Weardale, Dr. C. Addison, M.P.; Mr. Percy Alden, M.P.; the Right Hon. Amir Ali, Mr. Edwyn Bevan, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Mr. Annan Bryce, M.P.; the Right Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P.; Sir William Byles, M.P.; Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P.; Dr. John Clifford, Mr. G. G. Greenwood, M.P.; Mr. T. Hart-Davies, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P.; Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P.; Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. J. A. Hobson, Mr. Bernard Houghton, Sir Robert Laidlaw; the Right Hon. Thos. Lough, M.P.; Mr. F. C. Mackarness, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E.; Mr. P. A. Molteno, M.P.; Mr. Vaughan Nash, C.B.; Mr. Ernest Parke, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P.; Right Hon. G.W.E. Russell, Mr. C. P. Scott, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P.; Mr. Fisher Unwin, Mr. John Ward, M.P.; the Right Hon. Eugene Wason, M.P.; and Mr. A. J. Wilson.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Dr. Clifford wrote that he regarded the meeting of "manifest importance to our empire in India and at home, and certain to promote the best interests of our people there and here."

Mr. A. J. Wilson wrote: "Circumstances have compelled me of late years to give less space to Indian affairs in the 'Investors' Review,' but I have lost none of my interest in the Indian peoples or in their advancement in the paths of freedom. These many years past I have held and preached the doctrine that if the British Empire is to endure, to outlast other empires which have come and gone, it can only do so by emancipating the nations over whose destinies it holds sway, by guiding and educating them until they can take control of their own affairs. The process is long, the progress often slow, but I think we are now on the right path in India. Patience and a wise restraint will bring India to the goal. Prey convey my regrets and most hearty greetings to Sir William Wedderburn, the faithful, consistent, and life-long champion of the peoples of Inda."

Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P., wrote: "I have no personal acquaintance with Indian questions, but I read "India," and try to keep in touch with Congres aims and ideals, which seem to me altogether moderate, progressive, and of such a character that, as a Liberal, I cannot help sympathising with them. It seems to me that if we are to retain the loyalty and affection of India we must apply the same principles there as have proved so successful elsewhere, and by due extension (cautious and gradual, of course), of local autonomy on representative lines, put responsibility upon the people, and open up to them an avenue for self-help and self-improvement, along the lines of their own development, which need not be identical with English ideas, though they will need English sympathy, help, and, to some extent, direction."

Mr. E. S. Montagu, M.P., who had been expected, wrote subsequently to say that on arrival at the Treasury that morning he had discovered that he had mistaken the day on which he was looking forward to meet the Congress delegates. He could only plead that it was essential during the passage of the Finance Bill through the House of Commons for him to make at the shortest notice unavoidable engagements of a business kind. He trusted that Sir William Wedderburn would accept his apologies, and hoped to find some other opportunity of meeting the delegates, for he was deeply sensible of the many kindnesses shown to him by members of the Congress when he was in India, and he still retained undiminished his interest in Indian affairs.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S SPEECH.

Sir William Wedderburn, rising immediately after breakfast, said: The object of our meeting to-day is to promote an *Entente Cordiale*. We have been hearing much lately of the *Entente Cordiale* with France and Germany. That is all excellent. But I say that it is still more important that we should have an *Entente Cordiale* with India. Rightly understood, the interests of India and of this country are identical. If there has been unrest in India, it has proceeded from misunderstanding, and the object of the delegates is to remove that misunderstanding and to substitute a good understanding—in every sense of the word. Our desire is to establish an atmosphere of sympathy and brotherly kindness between the two great branches of the Aryan race. The delegates have come duly accredited by the Indian National Congress, which for the last thirty years has voiced the needs and aspirations of the Indian people. They are all gentlemen of recognised position in the public life of India. Three of them are barristers of your Inns of Court, and have had the honour of sitting in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, to whom India owes so much. The fourth is a member of the Madras Legislative Council, and the fifth is a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay and hon. secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association. Three are Hindus, and two are Moslems. Our time to-day is short, and I am not going to take it up with a speech. What is wanted is that you should hear about India at first hand from Indians themselves. For this purpose I propose that we should resolve ourselves into a Conference. Over this Conference Lord Courtney has most kindly consented to preside. In this we are very fortunate, for he is the best chairman in England. I will now ask him to be so good as to take the chair.

LORD COURTNEY OF PENWITH.

Lord Courtney then took the chair. They were assembled (he said) to listen to delegates who had come over from India, mainly, as he understood, in response to an invitation sent by Lord Crewe in view of the intention he had arrived at of revising and amending the constitution of his Council. Lord Crew had asked that those who were interested in the matter should communicate their ideas to him. That was a very unusual step on the part of the head of a great Department, and he thought they ought to congratulate Lord Crewe upon his audacity. He hoped they would later on be able to congratulate him on his success. In India the invitation had been taken up very cordially and they had present that day five gentlemen who would convey to them the opinions of the great mass of educated people in India.

MR. MAHOMED ALI JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah said that Lord Crewe had in contemplation a Bill which was intended to reform the India Council—which was really the head of the Government of India and the highest tribunal in all matters executive. It had created a most satisfactory impression in India that an opportunity for stating their views should be given to them by the Government before the Bill was introduced into the British Parliament. At the present moment the India Council was composed of ten members. Two were financial experts, and the rest, who were nominated by the Secretary of State, were connected with the administration of India. Although Lord Morley very recently recognised that anybody who could give first-hand information on Indian matters to his Council would prove very desirable members of that body, and although he gave effect to that view by appointing two Indian members, those two gentlemen were nominated members only, and while they had done excellent work, and had tried, to the best of their ability and judgment, to place the views of the Indian people before the Council, yet something more was desired. It was necessary that the Secretary of State should be kept in intimate touch with the trend of public opinion in India. Men who were connected with the administration, and were brought up in the Service, were debarred by virtue of the rules of that very Service from attending political meetings, and thereby obtaining the clear insight which was necessary for them to adequately represent Indian opinion. Representatives were required who had been, so to speak, behind the scenes, and men who had been brought up solely in the administrative groove. They wanted on the Council men in touch with public feeling and acquainted with public sentiment and public opinion, and therefore in a position to put before the Secretary of State views which men connected with the Service could not possibly do. How were they to secure representatives of that character? Their suggestion was that the only possible way was to introduce the principle of election. Once they got elected members on the Council, they would have representatives who would be responsible for the people of India, and who would not secure re-election if their work had not proved satisfactory. The proposal he had first to submit was that the Council should consist of a minimum number of nine members—one-third of whom should be elected Indians. The principle of election had already been recognised over and over again in regard to this Council. More than one attempt had been made to reform it, and on every occasion the principle of election had been recognised; but the difficulty was to form the electorate. He quite agreed that that presented great difficulty in times gone by, but to-day they had already got an electorate in India which had been working for a number of years. He could best illustrate it by describing what occurred in the Presidencies of Bombay, Madras, or Bengal—which sent their representatives to the Imperial Council. In Bombay they had got non-official members of the local legislative Council, and they were entitled to send three representatives to the Imperial Council. In the last two elections that had taken place under the new Council Act, and even before, they had chosen their representatives in Bombay to the Imperial Council in this way. The non-official members of the local Council elected those whom they sent to the Imperial Council. Thus they had a ready-made electorate in the elected members of the provincial Councils. Those elected members could choose the members to represent them on the Imperial Council. He thought that would prove a most satisfactory electorate. It would secure the choice of really representative men. The system had already obtained a certificate from eminent officials in India, like Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, and the late and the present Viceroy. As to the character of the Council, his suggestion was that it should be Advisory and not Administrative. It had been given out that the portfolio system was to be introduced. He thought that would be fatal and dangerous. It would mean duplicating the machinery and reducing the Secretary of State to a mere figurehead. If each man was to be placed in charge of a portfolio, and if he was to be necessarily connected with the administration, it would mean that a man who had retired from the Service in India would be called upon to dispose of matters which were the subject of complaint against the very class from which he was drawn. Hitherto, the Secretary of State had not only dealt with matters of detail, but also with matters of principle and policy. It was in the fitness of things that there should be antagonism between the official and the non-official views on these questions—questions, for instance, such as the separation of the executive from the judiciary, or the extension of elementary education, or the Press Act. The Secretary of State, consequently, when these matters came before him, would be unable to hear both sides of the question if he had nothing but the official element surrounding him. They wanted the Secretary of State to be made the real master of the situation. They wanted him to be placed in possession of the real facts on both sides. Of course, ultimately, the decision rested with him. The full Council, as they knew might come to a unanimous conclusion on a particular subject which the Secretary of State might not accept, for he had very wide powers. He further submitted that no distinction should be made between the Indian members of the Council and their colleagues. If any was made they would be demoralising not only the whole Council but the Indian members as well. It had also been suggested that if they had the portfolio system they would not be able to get Indian members of the Council with the requisite experience of administration in India, and, therefore, the Indian members would not be able properly to discharge their duties if placed in charge of a portfolio. It was next suggested that the period of appointment should be five years. While it was necessary to have men with experience in administration, it was equally necessary to have men who could place the public point of view before the Secretary of State. It was proposed that one-third of the Council should consist of the official class, one-third of the non-official class, and the remaining one-third should be men of merit and ability in public life in the United Kingdom unconnected with the Indian Administration. This third would hold the balance between the two other sections. They would bring to bear upon the deliberations of the Council that independent judgment which was so characteristic of public men in this country. If these proposals were accepted, they would have a Council composed of three different groups—each specialising in a different branch, but all helping the deliberations of the Council over which the Secretary of State presided. The Secretary of State for India, to whatever political party he belonged, had always been an eminent British statesman who had done his best for India; but even the best of men required some kind of control and check. The Secretary of State, no doubt, was responsible to Parliament and the British Public, in theory, but in practice really he was not responsible; and what was finally suggested was that his salary should be placed upon the British estimates. In that case they would have real effective control by Parliament.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Passing to discuss the position of Indians in the various "parts of the British Empire," Mr. Jinnah said that no other subject had so deeply stirred the minds of the people of India. They had always understood that they were members of the British Empire, but at this moment they were being denied the rights and privileges of British citizenship. Recent events in South Africa had created intense feeling which was only allayed by the wise and statesmanlike pronouncement of Lord Hardinge; and the action of the Viceroy, supported, as it had been, by British Ministers and by the British Parliament, had made a deep impression in the hearts of the people of India.

MR. N. M. SAMARTH.

Mr. N. M. Samarth desired to associate himself with Mr. Jinnah in publicly expressing his thankfulness to Lord Crewe for the sympathetic hearing which he gave to the deputation on Monday last. As to the scheme for the reform of the India Council which they placed before his Lordship, it was necessary to bear in mind the conditions under which they laboured in India as well as here in regard to the redress of Indian grievances and the satisfaction of legitimate Indian aspirations. Under present conditions, a great deal depended upon having a sagacious, courageous, and progressive Viceroy supported in his efforts for the national advancement of India by a Secretary of State who was not only of one mind with him but who had the strength of character to back him up in spite of opposition from his Council, which was mainly composed of Anglo-Indian officials, whose angle of vision differed from that of the freedom-loving Britisher and the educated Indian in matters which related to the political progress of India. Failing such a rare combination, the sundried bureaucrats were apt to get the upper hand, and, by burking and pigeonholing and corresponding and shelving, and, if need be, wriggling out of past promises, to thwart all efforts calculated to bring about the political advancement of the people of India. The result was despair and discontent in India. No doubt, the British public, through its representatives in the House of Commons was, in theory, responsible for the good government of India. But he feared that ever since the days of Burke, India had been, more or less, the dinner-bell of the House of Commons, which was absorbed in momentous questions nearer home, and had really no time to devote careful attention to Indian questions. Ordinarily, therefore, the bureaucrats in India and in the Council of the Secretary of State had it all their own way, and constituted a great hindrance to the political progress of the Indian people, the more so as the Secretary of State had no power to veto the majority of his Council in some matters vitally affecting the well-being of India. He did not think he could state the problem and the conditions affecting its solution in better language than that used by the distinguished statesman who had done them the honour to preside at the Conference that day—language which was as forcible as it was pointed, and showed a complete grasp of the situation. On October 30, 1897, the Right Honourable Leonard Courtney, as he then was, made a speech at Fowey, in the course of which he said:—

"After all, what was this Government of India to whom we were bound to defer, even if we thought they were wrong? Who were these ten or a dozen gentlemen who governed India? Who appointed them? How were they trained? What were their qualifications? How were these 300 millions of people ruled? He did not intend to enter upon that question now, but it was a serious question, which would have to be very deeply considered. They could not very well have India governed by an Indian House of Commons, choosing its own Government, just as the British House of Commons chose the Government at Home. Things were not ripe for that yet. Nor could India be governed by the British House of Commons as the United Kingdom was governed. The House of Commons would be quite incapable of ruling British India in any direct fashion, and British India could not be left to govern itself. And so British India remained a question which would occupy our attention for some time, but it would have to be considered and dealt with very carefully. This bureau, this little set of people in a room, collected one scarcely knew how, put there one did not know why, having qualifications of which we had no surety, was not the final system of Government for India. The House of Commons never could do it, because it was already overburdened with work, and to undertake to govern India directly would infallibly break its back. But that great question would have to be considered, and if at some future time it fell to his lot to address them on the question of the Government of India and the problem of how to bring that Government into relation with modern life and secure some interpretation of Indian opinion and some authority for educated English opinion, he was confident he should be rewarded with the same attention and the same intelligence they had given him that night."

Since this speech was made, a notable step had been taken in the direction of securing some interpretation of Indian opinion on the Council of the Secretary of State. Lord Morley, with his keen insight into Indian conditions and his earnest desire to do justice to the demands of educated India, admitted two Indians into the arena of the India Council. But what Lord Morley gave to India was representation by selection. What they now prayed for was representation by election, so that the Indian members of the Council might be responsible to an educated and cultured constituency. The proposal to introduce elected members into the India Council was not new. In the debates of 1853 and of 1858 they would find it strongly urged upon the attention of both Houses of Parliament, and in 1858 a resolution was actually carried in these terms: "That with a view to the efficiency and independence of the Council, it was expedient that it should be partly nominated and partly elected." The resolution was supported by prominent leaders on both sides of the House. Mr. Disraeli supported the principle, and regretted that the distracted state of the country did not admit of a representation of the people of India itself. Lord Stanley, on whom devolved the charge of introducing an piloting through the House the measure which eventually became law as the Act for the Better Government of India, said: "He believed it was agreed on all hands that, if a satisfactory constituency could be found, that method of appointment would be the most satisfactory of all. No doubt the difficulty was in the attempt to find such a constituency." He added: "We are willing to introduce the elective principle if it were only possible to find a fitting and satisfactory constituency." That constituency was now available, and he asked them to help to build upon existing foundations, and use instruments already at hand. As to the fitness and satisfactory character of the constituency, there could be no question. But even if they obtained one-third elected Indian members on the Indian Council that would not mend matters. There would be no fair opportunity for effective work for them so long as the Council was overwhelmingly official and Anglo-Indian. In several matters of importance there was difference of opinion between Anglo-Indian officials and leaders of non-official Indian opinion. In order that the Secretary of State may be placed in a judicial position to hear both sides, it was necessary that the Indian members should not be placed in a hopeless minority. They therefore proposed that English public men should be introduced into the Council to hold the balance. He hoped that they would favourably consider the scheme they had laid before them, and so remodel the India Council as to appeal to the better mind of India and result in the cordial co-operation of Englishmen and Indians in the best interests of the Empire.

MR. MAZHAR-UL HAQUE ON THE PRESS LAW.

Mr. Haque said he wished to address the Conference on the subject of the working of the Press Act of 1910, and as he saw before him many representatives of the British Press he had no doubt that the question would prove an interesting one. In 1910 India was passing through a phase marked by crimes of violence, and it was considered necessary at the time that writings in the Press should be officially controlled. That was the very first act of the reformed Council of Lord Minto. The measure brought in was very drastic indeed—so much so that one of the most eminent judges, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, had declared that even the Bible might be brought under its operation. Those who at the time represented the Indian people on the Viceroy's Council were rather on the horns of a dilemma. They knew that it was necessary to control wild writings in the Press, but at the same time they were anxious that their liberties should remain intact. There was a good deal of discussion as to what course should be adopted to secure that end while giving the authorities the desired powers, and one of their endeavours was to give those who were affected the power of testing the legality or justice of the action of the Executive. Indeed, Mr. Sinha, who was then Law Member, threatened to send in his resignation unless some such provision was inserted in the Act, and unless the people of India were given a right of appeal to the High Courts. That was the compromise that was eventually arrived at between the official and non-official members of the Council. Some of them had most reluctantly given their support to the Act, but they had had fears as to how it would work out. Those fears, unfortunately, had since materialised, and action had been taken under the Act which was never dreamt of at the time the legislation was under consideration. He might cite as an illustration the treatment meted out to the "Comrade," a weekly paper published at Delhi. The only misfortune of that paper was that it reprinted a certain pamphlet issued in Europe with an introductory article written by Sir Adam Block, of Constantinople. The Government of India declared that the pamphlet was calculated to bring the Christian subjects of his Majesty into contempt and hatred, and it issued an order confiscating all the numbers of the issue in which the pamphlet appeared. That action of the authorities was tested in the High Court at Calcutta. The case was tried by three eminent Judges of whom Sir Lawrence Jenkins, was one, and they declared that, in their opinion, the editor of the "Comrade" had committed no offence, and was animated by a laudable object in reprinting the pamphlet, but at the same time they added that the powers of the High Court were almost *nil* under the Act, and that they could not give the editor the redress to which he was entitled. Would any Englishman—to use the word in its widest sense—support the retention for even one day of such a law on the Statute Book of this realm? He had another illustration to offer. The "Zamindar" was a paper published in Lahore, with a circulation at one time of nearly 17,000 daily. It was asked to give in the first place security to the extent of Rs. 2,000. This was forfeited, and then it was asked to give security for Rs. 10,000. That, too, was forfeited, and finally the entire Press was confiscated. This was an Act passed to stop crimes of violence, and it was never intended that its provisions should be thus misused and misapplied. The worst feature of all was that officials in India were now using the Act to interfere in religious matters. Personally he was not in favour of religious discussion in the Press; he did not believe it was useful, but why under the guise of this Act should the authorities put an end to papers which were purely religious? That ought not to be allowed, and it was dangerous as creating a doubt of the good faith under which the Act was allowed to pass. He had a third case of a paper at Lucknow. There was nothing wrong with its writings apparently, but the Deputy Commissioner ordered the editor to leave the town within a few hours. Such a thing could not possibly happen in England, and he could mention many cases in which men have been deprived of their only means of livelihood under the operation of this Act. He hoped they would see to it that an end was put to this state of things, and that pressure was brought to bear upon the Secretary of State and upon the Government of India to secure the repeal of this law. At any rate, if it could not be repealed, let the right of appeal from the orders of the Executive to the Courts be at least restored and made more effective and real.

MR. B. N. SARMA ON THE COUNCIL REGULATIONS.

Mr. B. N. Sarma discussed the regulations under which elections to the Legislative Councils were conducted. No one who dealt with that subject would be justified in proceeding with it without first expressing the gratitude of the people of India to the British Parliament and to all parties—to the Liberal Party, in particular, and, especially to Lord Minto, and Lord Morley—for the Act of 1909, which enabled the people of India to place more often than before their representations and grievances before the Government and enabled them to associate themselves with everday administration to a larger extent than heretofore. The people of India appreciated fully the statesmanlike sagacity which initiated those reforms at a time when India was being grievously misunderstood in the United Kingdom, and the benefits which had followed therefrom, both to India and England, and had helped to bring the two countries together in a firmer bond of union. At the same time, it must be clearly understood that while thanking the British public for giving them that latitude and for enabling them to make a step in advance in the constitutional progress of their country, the people felt that the reform was to a large extent unreal in the sense that it did not place the real administration of the country in the hands of the people even in the smallest detail. They were grateful to the British public for giving them a power of election, but then they had it in substance before, though it was not recognised by Statute. The Statute of 1909 recognised the principle of election and the principle of representation; but, unfortunately by the regulations the privilege was reduced almost to nothing, because the Government retained the power of vetoing any election without assigning any definite reason. They asked that that grievance should be redressed at an early day. Again, Lord Minto and Lord Morley foresaw that there was absolutely no chance of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Christians—men of various religious persuasions, and with different interests—combining together to defeat the Government on any subject. In fact, it was not really a non-official majority, because the nominated non-official members felt that they were under an obligation to vote with the Government, and in practice it had been found that when they differed from the Government view, they felt it their duty to abstain from voting. The result was that it was absolutely hopeless, even if all the elected members joined together in trying to persuade the Government to act upon their views on a particular question, for them to carry any proposal against the wishes of the Government without the co-operation of the non-official nominees. Therefore, in practice, there was not a non-official majority, and he and his colleagues were asking, consequently, that a larger elected element should be introduced into the Provincial Councils, because there was absolutely no danger of these various elements combining together to defeat the Government unless there were something really wrong in the methods of the Government. They also prayed that some concessions should be given in the matter of the composition of the Viceroy's Council. Further, they wanted the electoral body enlarged. All those who possessed the necessary educational and other qualifications should have the power of voting directly for a member of the Council. Special representation had been given to certain classes, but he and his colleagues felt that with a general electorate there would be no difficulty whatsoever in providing for that form of direct representation. There was no reason why the franchise should not be extended to all classes. There was an unhappy disagreement between the Hindus and Mahomedans and other communities on the question of representation, and he must not be understood to in any way ask for the special representation of the Mahomedan community on the various Councils to be reduced, or that the minority should not be protected by the Government. Wherever there was a minority the Government must make it its duty to see that it was properly represented in the Council. But at the present time there was an unnecessary amount of differentiation introduced in the regulations which caused heart-burning and which served no good purpose. The balance could be easily redressed by means of a general electorate which might make provision for larger representation in the case of certain bodies. They asked that the franchise should be conferred on all classes of the community possessing the same qualifications. Why should a Mahomedan with a landed qualification of Rs. 500 be given a vote, while a Hindu landowner must have a qualification of Rs. 1,000 before he could get a vote? And why should a Mahomedan graduate of five years' standing be able to vote for a member of Council, while a Hindu, Parsee, or Christian graduate of the same standing was debarred that privilege? Next he came to the restrictions placed on the choice of candidates. It should be left to the wisdom of the electors, themselves to choose the man they thought best fitted, and they should not be confined to selection from a small group. They wanted a modification of the rule, too, which provided that no candidate should be eligible unless he was already a member of some public body. Finally, he came to the question of the powers of the Councillors themselves. In practice it had been found that they were merely an advisory body as, before the Council Act was passed, they possessed in reality no greater powers than they had under the Act of 1891. Any interpellation and resolutions could be vetoed by the head of the Government for no definite reason assigned, and in practice when they had wanted to discuss a certain educational question, they were first told it would be premature to do so, then they were informed at the next stage that they could not do so, because the matter was in correspondence with the Secretary of State and, then, when the final stage was reached it was absolutely futile for them to raise the question. They asked that they should be given power to discuss all matters so that the Government of India might be placed in the position of hearing both sides before it arrived at a matured judgment. They had no privileges worthy of the name in financial and other matters, and they looked to the British Parliament which guided their destinies to give them wider powers in the future.

MR. SINHA ON THE SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

Mr. S. Sinha spoke on the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions. This was a question, he said, which concerned the administration of the Criminal Law in India. The more heinous crimes were tried by judges, with the addition of assessors and in some cases juries. But the great number of criminal cases in the country came before magistrates of different classes, who were directly under an official known as the district officer, who was also by virtue of his office district magistrate. This district magistrate was the head of the police. As such, he had the power of initiating criminal proceedings in all cases. He was responsible for the maintenance of law and order in his district and in his various positions he was, as was said in India, thief-catcher and judge at the same time. That was a system which was certainly subversive of what was known as British fair-play and justice. Under the rules which obtained in all civilised countries, the man who was responsible for starting criminal proceedings had no hand either in the trial or in the hearing of the appeal; but in India it was very different. The system, too, was calculated to act unsatisfactorily, because a magistrate trying the criminal charge was under the district magistrate on whose recommendation his future prospects depended, and it was clear, under such circumstances, he could not do substantial justice in all cases. They had asked for this reform for a great number of years, but one reason for refusing it had been that of cost. He did not think that ought to be allowed to stand in the way, and he hoped, therefore those, whom he was addressing would give cordial support to this proposed change.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Sir George Birdwood briefly addressed the Conference at the request of the Chairman, and said he was there out of respect for his friend, Sir William Wedderburn, with whose political views he always differed, although on other subjects, artistic and religious, he agreed with him. He had been very pleased with the temperate language in which the speeches delivered that day had been couched. He appreciated the perfect loyalty which had been displayed, but there was only one thing which he wished to say, and that was that he was convinced that if the caste system in India was ever broken down it would mean the ruin of India.

(*Continued on page 12.*)

CONGRESS DELEGATES IN LONDON.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

MR. MACCALLUM SCOTT.

Mr. MacCallum Scott, M. P., expressed the pleasure with which he had listened to the clear statements of the Indian delegates of the reforms which they believed to be necessary in the interests of their country, and he hoped, if he took part in any debates in Parliament he would be able after hearing their speeches to speak with more advantage, both in the way of presenting information and helping the cause of good government in India.

MR. PHILIP MORRELL.

Mr. Morrell, M.P., said he had been astonished in listening to the speeches, not only by the reality of the difficulties with which their Indian friends were faced, but by the extraordinary moderation and reasonableness of their demands, and he trusted that their present visit to this country would prove of great service to the well-being of their fellow-subjects in India.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

Sir Henry Cotton expressed his conviction that the labours of the Indian delegates would not be altogether in vain in regard to the Councils Bill. He heartily congratulated Sir William Wedderburn on the success of the efforts he had been making, almost single-handed, for a long time to bring before the authorities in England matters which were of such serious concern to India.

Dr. John Pollen, of the East India Association, also spoke.

Mr. Jinnah proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, remarking that the political horizon in India was very often dark and dismal, but it was men like Lord Courtney whose attitude brought a ray of sunshine and hope into their lives.

LORD COURTNEY SUMS UP.

Lord Courtney replied at some length. After declaring that all the credit was due to Sir William Wedderburn for bringing them together, he said the problem of the reconstruction of the Council of India so as to make it more effective means of communication between the people of India and a Secretary of State was one of the profoundest importance. When he spoke upon it at Fowey seventeen years ago, he dealt with it as a problem to be considered, and not as one for which he had a ready-made solution. He foresaw many difficulties, some of a practical character, in bringing to Westminster elected representatives to join in the work of the Secretary of State's Council. Members of that Council hitherto had, no doubt, fulfilled advisory functions, but they had also joined in the administration, and particular subjects had been allotted to them. They were in that way joint assistants and advisers of the Secretary of State. But when it came to the question of bringing three elected members over, who were not to act primarily in the capacity of assistants and co-operators, but who would more properly be described as members of the Secretary of State's Opposition, whose duties would be to criticise and examine, and whose object by their criticism would be to modify and perhaps deflect the action proposed by the Secretary of State, that was an entirely new proposition, at which even the most advanced Secretary of State would feel a little staggered. By regulations the most vital reforms might be deprived of their vitality. For instance, there was no necessary submission to the Council on the part of the Secretary of State of any projects he might have in his head, and, therefore, if their scheme was to be made effective, it would be necessary to provide rules and regulations by which the presence of these detached members would be made effective. He was making these criticisms in the most friendly way. He had felt it his duty to point out some of the difficulties which might not perhaps have been fully apprehended. It had occurred to him it was just possible that in this as in many other matters compromise might be possible, and that instead of sending over three elected members to sit on the Secretary of State's Council, it might be possible to elect a panel in India of forty or more persons who, by their previous training, by service under the Government, by knowledge, by position at the Bar, by their activity in commerce or industry, were fit and proper persons to assist and advise the Secretary of State in the exercise of his functions, and that the Secretary of State might have the privilege of selecting from that panel those whom he was advised would be most serviceable to himself. He threw this out as a suggestion for their consideration. He wished to make it plain to the delegates that there were difficulties to overcome.

The proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Sir William Wedderburn for his hospitality.—"India."

ECHO OF AGRA MURDER CASES.

DEATH OF MRS. FULHAM IN JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

Mrs. Fulham, one of the accused in the Agra murder cases who was sentenced to penal servitude for life last year, has just died in the Allahabad Central Jail at Naini of heat apoplexy, leaving an infant boy, ten months old, born in the prison.

LICENSING OF MOTOR CARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The Local Governments have had referred to them for their consideration the rules controlling the licensing etc. of motor cars which the Government of India propose to issue. What is being arrived at its the co-ordination of rules at present in force in various provinces.

Fairly heavy rain has begun to fall here at noon to-day, lowering the temperature appreciably. The heat had been intense for the past two days.

PILGRIMAGE THROUGH TEHERAN.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

To the casual visitor Teheran is a city of mud walls, untidy streets, and the mouldering remains of a once pretentious magnificence writes the Teheran correspondent of "The Times." The beautiful gardens behind those mud walls are never revealed to him, and the picturesque spots are few and far between, only discovered by degrees and after much seeking. But in a side street, in a corner of the bazaars, or in some blind alley hitherto unexplored will suddenly unfold itself a scene straight from the pages of "Hajji Babba," strikingly picturesque, unconsciously humorous, simply and eminently human. All ages are represented in the life of Teheran and all types of civilization, from the patriarchical and early Biblical to the era of the wheezy motor and of the train which carries the pilgrims to the neighbouring shrine of Shahabdulazim, the engine of which has been known, on encountering a tolerably stiff headwind, to give up the struggle on its way downhill to its destination. But the leisurely and appreciative eye will discover beneath the mud-coloured monotony of the Teheran thoroughfares those fleeting glimpses of real Persia which are being so fast overlaid by the shoddy cosmopolitanism which seems invariably to result from the mingling of the East and the West.

Teheran, it has often been said, is not typical of the East, and I am inclined to think that its picturesqueness is due less to the Oriental in its "make-up" than to its haunting spirit of medievalism. And here again the medievalism is cosmopolitan. The troubadours of France are here, in the quiet gardens, playing serenades to the night. The Canterbury pilgrim finds his counterpart in the country *mullah* ambling along on his donkey, his spectacled nose buried deep in the sacred book of the Koran, which he reads aloud in a nasal sing-song. Here also, faithfully portrayed, are the proud *hidalgos* and trusty muleteers of Spain, with their air of preoccupation in the traditions of the past. Haji Baba is surely no Oriental, but a Gil Blas in Persian garb. A few miles from Teheran, too, may be found Robin Hood and Little John and Dick Turpin, as rascally as any of the highway heroes of medieval legend.

CRIES OF THE STREETS.

Given the necessary changes in dress and architecture, a description of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth might well pass muster for the Teheran of to-day. The fruit-seller, carrying his wooden tray on his head, has many cries as he goes according to the quality or kind of fruit he has to sell. With an occasonal appeal to hyperbole, he cries "Pomegranate" when he means mulberry, and "Dates" when he has only plums for sale; so that the eager purchaser, issuing from his tenement in haste, is oftentimes grievously disappointed. Sometimes he will favour a more poetic vein, crying in the mournful sing-song suitable to the recitation of Persian verse:—

Baghat abad bi-shed. Zardalu, Zardalu.
(May thy garden grow. Apricot, Apricot.)

But as a rule the cries are raucous and do not aspire to poetry. That of the well-digger or cleaner is melodious:—

Miram o miram,
Tu-ye chah miram.
(I'll go and I'll go,
Down the well I'll go.)

The well-cleaner is to Persia what the chimney-sweep was to Europe. The quack vendor sings "Kineh-kineh, dawajat!" (quinine and medicine), the pedlar "Oy, bazozi, oy, bazozi!" but the cry of "Fresh fish" is an earnest of ptomaine poisoning if the indiscreet ichthyophagist is rash enough to pander to his craving for this rare delicacy. The woodcutter's "Ai, chand bari heezo?" (Some loads of wood?) is melodious enough.

A MOB OF BEGGARS.

In our medieval pilgrimage through Teheran the first thing we shall be sure to come across is, of course, that glaring anachronism, the steam-roller, rolling the rubble of Teheran into a surface fit for vehicular traffic. The only thing to be done is to look the other way, and thank Heaven for small mercies. Last winter this particular spot was an impassable sea of mud. But already, a little further down the street, a beggar has espied our approach, and is calling continually from the kerb, "Ai, musalmanan, rahmi!" "O, Moslems, mercy!" Attracted by these cries, and the prospect of alms, a mob of beggars, the maimed, the halt, and the blind, with terrible mutilations of body and limb, are rapidly making their way up the broad Boulevard des Ambassadeurs. To these reply alike the pious and the cynical, "The poor are in the keeping of God," equivalent to the Spanish formula of "Excuse me, my brother, God will see to your wants." All the way down this street the *arreh-kash* is plying his crossent saw, for it is by hand that all the wood of Teheran is sawn up, walnut and plane and pine from Mazanderan. The sawyer's is one of the most constant of trades, suffering not from depression. Woe be to the hardy *concessionnaire* who should attempt to introduce the steam saw into Persia!

Here and there, at the houses of the great, stand knots of retainers—linkmen, footmen, grooms, and hangers-on. A countryman in outlandish garb strides by, a Lur, or perhaps a Kurd, from his black headgear. Now and again a landau rattles past with its escort of Cossacks, gendarmes, Bakhtiaris, or Indian sowars, as the case may be. Then come a string of slow-footed camels, and a travelling road-coach, just arrived from Resht or Ispahan, goes lumbering by, with a jingle of bells from four horses harnessed abreast.

THE PICCADILLY OF TEHERAN.

Parallel to this avenue runs the Lalehzar, that is, "Border of Tulips," a euphemism for a row of second-hand shops, where you may buy anything from a writing table to an old top hat with a pedigree as long as the generations of Noah. But it is characteristic of Persia that everything has a market value long after it has ceased to appear serviceable in European eyes, from a left-hand glove, of which the fingers have been removed for finger stalls, to an armchair looted from the first Mejliss (upon which the writer is now seated). The scene here is busy enough. A street singer is making day hideous to European ears by the piercing emission of high-frequency sound-waves, and an urchin who is driving a flock of turkeys down the Piccadilly of Teheran has got them inextricably mixed up among the horse trams.

Outside the post office a group of letter-writers await the engagement of their services. Under the arch leading into the Gun Square comes a pathetic group of four or five blind men, one behind the other, each holding on to the girdle of the one in front of him. The leader is praying for alms, and calling down the mercy of God upon the prospective charitable.

It is true that there come moments of depression, when the mud walls of Teheran convey a sense of the most unspeakable desolation and melancholy, and the place seems to be inhabited by nothing but blind beggars, and the very stones seem to cry out, "For the love of God, do something for us!" But these moments pass, and Teheran is never more picturesque or more Eastern than at nightfall, when the staring yellows and ochres of the day are softened into dark greens, blues, umbers, and purples.

STOCK EXCHANGE CRISIS.

DRASTIC ACTION BY LEADING FIRMS.

During the past week or so the Stock Exchange has been passing through a most critical time, but yesterday was the mid-monthly pay day, and the settlement has been surmounted without any serious difficulty being disclosed, said the City Editor of the "Daily Mail," writing on May 15th.

It has required, however, a combination of the strongest hands to avert disaster, and but for an arrangement quietly carried out the Stock Exchange at this settlement might have been strewn with failures.

Amid dreary stagnation of business, amid the nervousness of possible civil war at home amid huge losses accrued and threatened in Mexico, it became known among the best-informed authorities in the Stock Exchange that there were imminent difficulties connected with a huge speculative operation.

The sum involved was about five millions sterling—stock to that amount, consisting mainly of Grand Trunk Railway and many other Canadian securities, being in the hands of an operator not strong enough to carry them or to meet the immediate commitments upon them. To throw the stocks upon the market—even those stocks which were marketable—would have been to cause a disastrous collapse in prices; and default in meeting the commitments might have caused widespread failure.

There came to the rescue about half a dozen of the leading firms of the Stock Exchange, some of them representing powerful interests, from the Bank of England itself downward. Part of the huge account was liquidated; that is, such stocks were sold as could be sold without heavy disturbance of the market. The extent to which, even in these circumstanoces, the market was disturbed—the mysterious fall in Grand Trunk and other Canadian securities will be remembered—gives some inkling of the cataclysmic effect which would have been produced had not the assistance been forthcoming.

Then those stocks which could not conveniently be sold were taken into the strong hands to be nursed, and there they will remain until times are less unpropitious.

Thus disaster was averted; the situation was saved.

THE INNER CIRCLE.

It has been a Baring crisis in miniature; the same circumstances of heavy commitments by an operator outside the Stock Exchange on good securities, of these commitments being taken over for nursing and realisation by hands easily able to bear the burden; of the trouble being known only to the inner circle until effective steps had been arranged to avert its consequences—in fact, the danger was not known until it was over.

The matter is now, naturally enough, the talk of the financial world. There are those who point out that it would be more wholesome for the Stock Exchange if in such cases as these matters were allowed to take their course; that the artificial bolstering up of speculators who have got out of their depth merely encourages rash speculation. The arguments put forward on the other side are that such assistance is only possible where the securities with which the commitments are connected are of sound class and are likely to return to a higher value; that the remedial measures are taken not on behalf of the speculator, but to prevent the disaster which would accrue to innocent parties all round in case of a complete downfall being allowed; that exceptional expedients are justified in extraordinary circumstances. Those who do not enter into these academic questions of policy see that but for the practical and prompt action the Stock Exchange would have received a shock which in such times as these it could ill withstand.

The Madras Government has undertaken an investigation on diabetes, but nothing has been settled as to the details, the nature of the enquiry, and the personnel to be employed on it.

Mr. Turlapati Venkateswara Row a student in the Barrister class, Dublin, writes as follows:—According to the new regulations, which come into force from January 1915 in the case of Indian Undergraduates, these will not be admitted into Dublin Barrister course unless they obtain the Edinburgh Latin Pass or London Matriculation without Latin Pass. So, Indian Undergraduates and Matriculates, who intend to study for the Dublin Barrister, examination are advised to join the class before the end of December 1914.

RUSSIAN SOCIALIST ACTIVITY.

PRELUDE TO THE SCENES IN THE DUMA.

GOVERNMENT AND LABOUR.

The extent to which yesterday's unprecedented scenes in the Duma will influence the course of the Budget debates is still a matter of conjecture. But one can already trace the circumstances that led up to it writes the St. Petersburg Correspondent of "The Times."

According to statements of the Socialist leaders, an agreement had been concluded by them with the Constitutional Democrats to vote against the Budget as a whole, and subsequently to unite their energies in refusing credits to the departments and Ministries which they particularly disliked—the Holy Synod, the Ministry for Education, the Home Office, and the Ministry for Justice. The Socialists appear, however, to have decided on open obstruction without consulting their allies. Moreover, the original plan was to create a disturbance during M. Bark's speech. Quite unexpectedly the Prime Minister rose to address the House and he had to bear the brunt of the Socialist demonstration.

The Constitutional Democrats, somewhat taken aback by the action of their friends, refrained from voting when the question of their expulsion was put to the House, and in their organ, the *Retch*, mildly rebuked the Socialists, not on account of their behaviour, but on account of its consequences. The withdrawal of 21 Opposition votes, it is remarked, seriously compromised the original plan of refusing certain credits. For the successful result of this plan the Constitutional Democrats and the Socialists had reckoned on the probability of assistance from the Moderate parties in view of the widespread discontent over the Government's intention to curtail the freedom of Parliamentary speech.

The majority of the newspapers emphatically condemn the attitude of the Socialists, while even Radical organs like the "Den" are incensed by the failure of the Constitutional Democrats to vote their expulsion.

THE OFFENDING SPEECH.

From their first appearances in the Duma the Socialists openly announced their intention to use their Parliamentary privileges solely as a means of revolutionary propaganda. While the House was considering the Bill for the creation of industrial homes the Socialist leader, M. Tcheidze, on March 24 last, sarcastically remarked that the Government had at last found a way to regenerate Russia.

The measure, he said, was the apotheosis of penal labour. Members did not think this was the way to benefit mankind. Speaking generally, the present regime was incapable. The only regime that could be capable of regenerating the country was the democratic regime, and, to define it more particularly, the Republican regime. It would take up Socialist legislation, expropriating and allotting lands to peasants, assuring the freedom of labour unions, an eight-hour day, and all forms of labour insurance abolish indirect taxes, and introduce a progressive income-tax, do away with the standing Army, replacing it by a national Militia, and finally introducing universal suffrage and proportional representation. Such, he considered, were the indispensable conditions for the regeneration of Russia morally and materially, and for ridding the country of idlers and parasites.

No one paid the slightest attention to these remarks at the time, nor did M. Konovaloff, the Vice-President, who was in the chair, call the speaker to order. But the Government felt constrained to take action. On the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, proceedings were instituted in accordance with the forms of procedure proscribed by law. Members belonging to the Moderate parties on both sides of the House emphatically and openly declared their disapproval, but in vain; and, as ill-luck would have it, the summons to M. Tcheidze calling upon him to furnish an explanation within a fortnight, the prescribed term, was handed in at the Tsarus Palace a few hours before the Budget debate began. M. Tcheidze's speech was unimportant in itself, and might, and should in ordinary circumstances, have been left unnoticed, but the agitation among the working men has recently assumed a character and proportions that apparently disconcert the moderate element in the Ministry. Most painstaking efforts on the part of the House Office to suppress all forms of labour organization and to detect the ringleaders have lamentably failed. The workmen are ruled by a secret committee with a rod of iron. They dare not disobey when ordered to strike. The recent mysterious poisoning of women workers who had refused to submit to the secret organization served to increase the fear prevailing among the working classes. On the very day of the Duma scandal, this committee had ordered a collection in aid of the Labour Press, and despite every effort on the part of the police large sums were collected.

May 8.

By an overwhelming majority the Duma has adopted a motion that a Bill be introduced within a week establishing immunity for Deputies from prosecution on account of speeches made in the Duma.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Maklakoff, who persuaded the Tsar to agree to the prosecution of the Deputy M. Tcheidze for propagating Republican ideas in the House, has tried unsuccessfully to obtain permission to prosecute the Vice-President, M. Konouvaloff, for not calling M. Tcheidze to order. It is rumoured that M. Maklakoff is retiring.

The strike of workmen organized as a protest against the expulsion of Socialist Deputies is extending. The masters have consequently decided to order a lock-out.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT

DEBATE IN LORDS.

In the House of Lords on May 13, Lord Ampthill asked the Secretary for India whether he had received any further representation in regard to the appointment of Mr. Hornell as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, and, if so, whether he had taken any further action in the matter, says "The Times." He also moved for papers on the subject. The appointment, he said, was regarded very generally in India as a flagrant job, a breach of faith on the part of the local Government of India, and an unwarranted reflection on the educational service of India. The present Government had led people to regard jobs as evils of the party system which had come to stay. He did not blame either the Secretary for India or the Governor of Bengal, but he warned the Government that the discontent and distrust which had been aroused in the educational service in India by this appointment of an outsider would not be allayed until some reparation had been made. The first step should be either to grant an inquiry into the whole circumstances of the case or to give some satisfactory explanation of the appointment. The implication that there was no one in the educational service of India qualified for the post was disproved by the fact that since this appointment three men in that service had been appointed to similar positions in other provinces. The excuse given when this appointment was discussed last August was that Mr. Hornell was wanted for special work in connection with the development of primary and secondary education. As a matter of fact there was a scheme cut and dried for that purpose before he was appointed, and he would like to know whether it had been adopted or whether Mr. Hornell had done anything but carry on the ordinary routine of public instruction. This "job" had created profound discontent in India and the greatest uneasiness, suspicion, and distrust of the Government.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

The Marquess of Crewe said he did not know that the noble lord had produced any very new material to supplement that which he brought forward last year. He had described the appointment of Mr. Hornell as a flagrant job. The noble lord did not always measure his actual words very carefully in that House, but the expression was a strong one to use, involving as it did an imputation of corruption against some person or persons without a shadow of proof. He could say that the sole object of the India Office in dealing with the matter and of the Governments of Bengal and India was to get the best man they could for a difficult post without inflicting any unfairness upon a service to which they were so grateful and of which they had so high an opinion as the educational service in India. He expressed the hope last time that when the effects of Mr. Hornell's work were seen the agitation which had been created would tend to die down, and he still entertained that hope, although stenuous efforts were being made to keep the agitation alive. It did not take many people who were skilful in writing to the newspapers and spoke with the authority of a certain experience to keep an agitation alive. He would be very glad if some other important work could be found in India suited to the remarkable gifts and capacity of Mr. James, the gentleman who considered himself to have been unfairly treated by being passed over, which would make it clear that they did not desire to deprive members of the Indian educational service of the fruits of their labour. It had been suggested that it might have been possible to find some work in London connected with India which Mr. James might have undertaken, but they had no vacancy for any such work in connection with the India Office. There were probably 30 or 40 men in the Indian educational service who were qualified, or not disqualified, for any educational appointment they could offer them, but when it came to making an appointment to an exceedingly difficult post such as the Directorship of Public Education in Bengal, at a particular time when special work had to be done; then, in their view, they were entitled to consider whether a man of Mr. Hornell's special experience, which began and was continued for some years in Bengal, was not demanded for the particular work to be done. So far as the *amour propre* of the Presidency of Bengal was concerned he did not see how that would have been specially soothed by the appointment of a gentleman from some other part of India, with no Bengal experience. He had reason to suppose that Mr. Hornell's relations with his colleagues in educational work were agreeable, and the Government of Bengal had given it to be understood that it was their belief that no other man who could have been appointed would have undertaken the difficult task of co-ordinating and improving education in Bengal in the manner in which he was doing it—with the most praiseworthy activity, with great devotion to his work, and with a knowledge of the subject which impressed his superiors in the Bengal Government in the most favourable manner. He would consider whether there were any documents which he could publish without damage to the public interest and of sufficient general interest to justify publication.

DISCOURAGEMENT TO SERVICE.

The Marquess of Lansdowne said he did not desire to impute motives to those who were responsible in this affair, but the fact remained that Mr. Hornell's appointment had created a feeling of very great unrest and discouragement in the Indian service. It appeared to him to be entirely opposed to the letter and the spirit of the resolution of 1906, which obviously meant that it was the duty of a department to look carefully within the department and see if there was anyone there fitted for a high place of this kind before an outsider was brought in. He could conceive cases where within the department there was nothing but respectable mediocrity, whilst outside some candidate might be ready to hand whose superiority was so incontestable that no one could cavil at his introduction. But surely these conditions were not present in the case of Mr. Hornell's appointment. He failed to see why it was necessary to look outside the department for the new director. He thought some papers relating to the matter might very well be given.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

IRISH APPEAL TO THE KING.

THE DANGER OF CIVIL WAR.

The following petition to the King from the Irish Unionist Alliance has been forwarded to the Home Secretary for presentation to his Majesty:—

We the undersigned, on behalf of a vast body of Irishmen of all creeds and classes, your Majesty's devoted subjects, in the Provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, crave leave humbly to approach the Throne and to represent to your Most Gracious Majesty that widespread and well-grounded alarm prevails among your Majesty's loyal subjects in Ireland owing to the inminent danger of the outbreak of civil war, with all its attendant horrors, should the present Government of Ireland Bill be passed into law without being submitted to the electorate of the United Kingdom.

Your petitioners have been deeply moved by the words in the gracious Speech from the Throne in which your Majesty expressed your most earnest wish that the good will and co-operation of men of all parties and creeds might heal dissension and lay the foundation of a lasting settlement in Ireland. Your petitioners most humbly represent to your Majesty that the idea of severance from the existing Constitution is abhorrent not only to the people of Ulster but to the great numbers in the southern provinces for whom we speak, and we are convinced that the present Bill, if forced upon us, can never prove the foundation of such a settlement as your Majesty ardently desires, but that, on the contrary, it will produce a rankling sense of injustice which will create bitter animosity and entail grave difficulties for the Empire in the future.

Your petitioners, speaking with intimate knowledge of their country, have the gravest reason to apprehend that on the outbleak of civil war the lives and property of many of your Majesty's subjects dwelling in isolated portions of Ireland will be exposed to the greatest danger. Your petitioners therefore, in this time of peril and steps anxiety, most humbly pray that such steps may be taken as your Majesty in your wisdom may deem right, to ensure that this Bill, which if enacted, will inevitably result in ruinous consequences to the nation, may be submitted to the judgment of your people.

The petition is signed by Lord Barrymore, chairman of the Irish Unionist Alliance, the vice-chairmen and secretaries of the organization, and the presidents and hon. secretaries of its junior branch and 29 country branches, among whom are:—

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Meath, Lord Rathdonnell, Lord Inchiquin, Lord Clonbrock, Lord Kenmare, Lord Mayo, Lord Rosse, Lord Harlech, Lord Massy, Lord Longford, Lord Arran, Lord Oranmore and Browne, Lord Crofton, Lord Dunalley, Lord Castlemaine, Lord Courtown, Lord Wicklow, Sir Roger Casement, Sir Maurice Dockrell, and Mr. F. Elrington Ball.

THE RANIKHET WEEK.

POLO, TENNIS, GOLF AND HOCKEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The Ranikhet week polo final was won by the 4th Cavalry comprising of Captains Bradley and Johnston and Jemadar Moti Ram against the team consisting of Messrs. Somerviles and Gladstone and Captain Lang by 9 goals to 6. The cup was presented to the winners by Lady Meston.

At tennis Nainital, represented by Dixon and Moncrieff-Smith won both the matches in the men's singles from Ranikhet represented by Major Wall and Peters.

In the mixed doubles Nainital and Ranikhet won a match each.

Mrs. Fermantle and Moncrieff Smith beat Mrs. and Colonel Penton, Miss Campbell and Peters beat Dixon and Miss Cook.

At Golf Nainital won singles by three matches to one. Foursomes were halved each side winning one match.

A hockey match was also played in which Nainital won by 6 goals to nil.

OPENING OF ANGLO-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

Photo by Topical Press.

The Duke of Teck, making a tour of the grounds.

INDIAN ASTRONOMY.

REVIVAL AT UJJAIN.

Visitors to Delhi and Jaipur have often marvelled, writes the "Pioneer," at the huge stone Observatories built by Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur, the Prince Rupert of Mughal times. The massive erections with their elaborate mathematical inscriptions, which even if written in English would be sufficiently puzzling to the layman, seem among the strangest relics of a by-gone age. Yet we learn from the Report of the Western Circle of the Archaeological Department that out of the five Observatories built by that science-loving soldier (at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Muttra and Benares) one at least will probably be taken into actual use once more. The Report gives the following explanation:—"A Conference of astronomers from all parts of India was held in Bombay in 1904, and one of the resolutions passed was to establish a fully-equipped astronomical Observatory at some central place in India. And the Hindu Calendar Reform Association appointed by this Conference was charged with carrying it out. The choice of this place has fallen on Ujjain; and quite naturally. Not only by its central geographical position but also by tradition, Ujjain is eminently fitted for this purpose. The town has for long been a place of Hindu pilgrimage and noted as a seat of learning. And, what is of still greater importance, Ujjain had been the Greenwich of ancient Hindu astronomers. Besides there was already here an Observatory which could be utilised and amplified to suit the present scientific requirements. The Hindu Calendar Reform Association have, therefore, asked that the Jaisingh Observatory may be placed at their disposal. And there can be no objection to this being done provided that one condition is fulfilled. Most of the stone instruments of this Observatory have leaned greatly on one side or another and are not in a serviceable condition. They will have, therefore, to be dismanted and rebuilt before they can be used. Every care will, therefore, have to be taken to restore them exactly to their original condition and to see that no additions or alterations whatever are made into these masonry instruments to suit modern requirements, the object being to preserve the integrity of these monuments."

NEED OF DISCIPLINE.

DEAN INGE ON THE VALUE OF THE BIRCH.

Presiding at a dinner at the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, on the night of May 11, Mrs. Arthur Phillip, in proposing the toast of the evening, the "Duty and Discipline Movement," said that they knew it as example alone and never precept that could form the character of the coming generation.

The attitude of the younger generation was astonishing, and it was not altogether pleasing; it was wanting not only in a sense of obedience—she was not blaming the children, but the parents—but it was wanting in reverence. She thought, perhaps, that was one of the most serious things of all, and a sense of real reverence was a great part of that movement.

The Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Inge), in responding, said that he did not think anyone could seriously doubt the necessity of such a movement in this country. For many years past they had heard a great deal of talk about Socialism, and they had been given to understand that the country was advancing in that direction. But Socialism in reality, if it was ever possible, could only be worked by the exercise of a most abnormal amount of duty and discipline. And, so far from our moving in that direction, it seemed to him more than plain that we had been moving in the opposite direction—in the direction of anarchy and lawlessness. There would be no question that it was the duty of all those who knew the value of strict discipline and the old-fashioned ideas of duty to set the example to the rest of the country in that respect.

All over England one saw every year an increasing orgy of sentimentalism and indiscipline. In the council schools the schoolmaster hardly dared to cane a refractory pupil, but he trusted that, long after that salutary instrument had been abolished in the schools attended by the masses, the wholesome birch would still be wielded by the headmaster of Eton (laughter). He was convinced that the disappearance of the upper classes in this country would be a tremendous misfortune, and that, if that class was to survive, it could only be by their taking to heart that advice which St. Paul gave to Timothy:—"Then, therefore, take thy share of hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

Mr. Arnold White said that discipline, like everything else, was now in the melting-pot.

SCIENCE IN SOAP BUBBLES.

INTERESTING EXHIBIT AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

PICTURES OF MORE THAN 55,000,000 STARS.

A remarkable collection of recent scientific discoveries and treasures was on view on May 3, at the Royal Society's Exhibition at Burlington House, says the "Daily News." There were big things like the 14ft. 6in. paddle of a Humpback whale, and little things which inhabit the human or animal body, which, by the aid of enormous power microscopes, were enlarged to the size of canary seed.

The Astronomer Royal has loaned transparencies showing some of the most interesting features of the Milky Way. The whole sky was photographed on 206 plates by the late J. Franklin Adams. These plates have been presented to the Royal Observatory, and the number of stars from the 12th to the 17th magnitude has been determined.

There are altogether 55 million stars on the plates.

Sir William Crookes' exhibit is a series of glasses for spectacles for the absorption of ultra-violet and infra-red rays and the reduction of glare, based on the experimental results given in his recent paper read before the Royal Society.

MEASURING THE COMFORT OF A ROOM.

As indicating the extraordinary variety of things that scientists are working upon, there is the calcometer, an instrument designed to measure the degree of comfort in a room or a public hall or factory in so far as that depends upon the cooling of the human body.

Dr. Gray was persuaded to give a display of his scientific and animated gyrostats in the corridors of Burlington House, and Mr. Boys, F.R.S., was also prevailed upon to blow soap bubbles. He produced bubbles of a size and colouring that Millais never dreamed of when he painted his famous picture. "There is more science in a bubble than in anything else of corresponding weight," replied the Professor cuttingly to an enquirer who asked if there was anything scientific in what looked like an elaborated form of a nursery pastime.

The enquirer may be pardoned, because it is related that during the period when Sir Isaac Newton was studying the refraction of sunlight by transparent fluids a learned doctor travelled many miles to see the great man about another scientific subject. Sir Isaac's servant was persuaded to introduce the visitor into the laboratory, but he had no sooner peeped in then he drew back, and in an awe-stricken voice whispered: "I shall not go in there; the man must be deranged; he's blowing bubbles!"

THREE-FEET BUBBLES.

Mr. Boys can blow soap bubbles from two to three feet in diameter. His blower for the very large soap bubbles that he was experimenting upon looks like a small lamp shade, with pointed edges. This is dipped into the soap and water mixture. By a contrivance the injector blown by the mouth supplies air ten or twenty times that blown directly, and this may be lightened by a little gas or hot air from a candle flame.

By the aid of a switch attached to the electric light bubbles were blown by electricity. The Professor fanned them about the room. They bent into fantastic shapes, and then burst, as all bubbles do.

The British Museum lent an interesting selection of the specimens collected by the Scott Antarctic Expedition.

AFFAIRS IN THE GULF.

INTERVIEW WITH AN ARABIAN PRINCE.

Prince Syed Mahomed bin Faisal, of Muscat, is at present paying a visit to Bombay and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Thinking that he might be able to give some interesting details of affairs in Muscat and the Persian Gulf, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" called on him on the day of his arrival, but as the Prince only speaks Arabic, and the interviewer's knowledge of that tongue only comprises two or three words the conversation did not proceed very briskly.

By the aid of a little Hindustani, however, the Prince made the interviewer understand that his secretary would arrive in Bombay shortly, and as he spoke English all would then be well.

The Secretary arrived on Saturday and the "Chronicle" representative saw him and the Prince in company yesterday. They said that in Muscat and on the Oman coast generally every thing was now quiet. The rebels who had been causing trouble for some months round about Muscat had dispersed after the severe bombardment of their strongholds by the British warships a few weeks ago. They were taught a severe lesson, said the Secretary, and had evidently profited by it, for they had not been seen since they were driven out of Quiryat by H.M.S. Dartmouth.

Further up the Gulf, he said, there were rumours of trouble, but he knew nothing definite about this. Up to the time of their leaving there had been no actual hostilities.

Prince Syed Mahomed, is a young Arab of about 25, and is understood to be in India on a holiday. He is a connection of the Sultan of Muscat.

Mr. J. N. Dutta, Superintendent of Post Offices, the eldest son of Mr. K. L. Dutta, Accountant-General, Madras, who is already an M. R. A. S. (London) has just been elected a member of the Royal Society of Arts (M. R. S. A.), London.

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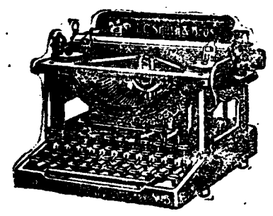

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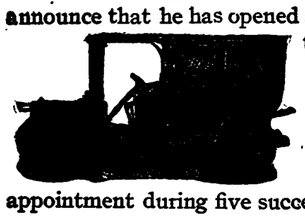

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NEED OF ENDOWMENTS AND SUPPORT.

A CRITICAL PHASE.

The critical phase through which the Indian Medical Service is passing has aroused in medical circles an interest not entirely free from anxiety, writes Sir Malcolm Morris in "The Times." The sympathy and pride with which, during the whole of a long professional career, I have followed the fortunes of the Service have been quickened by the opportunites, I enjoyed, during a recent tour in India, of seeing for myself the splendid work it is doing. No one could visit, as I had the privilege of visiting the hospitals and laboratories in Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, and other centres without being moved to glowing admiration of the benefits which it is conferring upon India not merely by the fulfilment of its many-sided routine duties, but also by the researches which it is energetically prosecuting in the domain of tropical medicine. That the grievances under which the Service is chafing are not mere figments is, in my opinion beyond controversy. In them is to be found, in part at least, the explanation of the dearth of candidates which is occasioning no little concern.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SERVICE.

The Service, which includes a considerable and growing number of indian officers, has both a military and a civil side, but it is still, as it was at the outset, primarily a military service, maintained as a department of the Indian Army. Every officer on entering is told off for military duty, and must do two years' regimental work before becoming eligible for civil employ. A few elect to remain permanently with the Army, but sooner or later most of the officers undertake civil duty, and out of these is constituted the medical reserve of the Indian Army, its members being liable to be called up in the event of a general mobilization. But while the connection of the Service with the Army is thus intimate and permanent, its civil work is even more important than its military. It forms the agency by which the Government of India fulfils its obligation of furnishing medical attendants for its civilian servants.

A large variety of civil fields of employment is open to the Service, and it is this which has constituted the chief attraction of the Service to medical graduates in this country. The largest of the spheres of activity is that which is occupied by "civil surgeons," or "district medical and sanitary officers," as they are variously termed. These officers discharge the duties of medical and sanitary officers, governors of district gaols, medico-legal experts, and superintendents of hospitals and dispensaries, and, in addition, are allowed to engage in private practice. Thus the Service touches the life of the community at almost every point displaying a versatility which Lord Carmichael, the Governor of Bengal, has rightly characterized as marvellous.

RESEARCH WORK.

It is only during the last two decades that officers of the Service have been provided with the opportunity and the means of making systematic investigations of the diseases of India. It would be ungracious, however, not to pay a passing tribute to the fruitful research work that had been done unofficially before the new era begun. To the late Surgeon-Major Vandyke Carter belongs the distinction of having been the first officer of the Service to employ modern methods of scientific inquiry in the study of mycetoma (otherwise known as Madura foot), leprosy, elephantiassis, and spirillum fever, with results which were given to the world in the seventies and eighties.

All honour to the men who carried out such investigations as these with the inadequate means at their command. At the time of the first Indian Medical Congress, in 1894, there was not a single whole-time pathologist or bacteriologist in the Service. Colonel D. D. Cunningham was working at snake poisons in such time as his duties as Professor of Physiology permitted, Dr. Haffkine was carrying out his inoculations against cholera, and E. H. Hankin was adding to his work as chemical examiner the bacteriological investigations with which his name is associated. At this congress the late Ernest Hart, of the British Medical Association, spoke strongly of the lack of opportunity for research and the protest was not without avail.

In 1896 Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers was told off to investigate the epidemic of kala-azar, and two years later a similar arrangement was made in favour of Major (now Sir) Ronald Ross who was thus enabled to continue the brilliant researches which resulted in the triumphant demonstration of the theory so presciently elaborated by Sir Patrick Manson, that the protozoon of malaria is communicated by the bite of mosquitoes. This achievement gave a great impetus to medical research in India. About the same time Lamb began his scientific studies of Mediterranean or undulant fever and of snake poisons, and Major Glen Liston applied himself, to the identification of the species of mosquito which are responsible for the communication of malaria and to the demonstration of the part played by the rat-flea in plague.

In 1899 the first whole-time Professorship of Pathology was founded at Calcutta, and thus Colonel Leonard Rogers was able to pursue his work in connexion with the treatment of cholera, liver abscess, and amoebic dysentery. And the differentiation of the many little-understood fevers of the tropics. His demonstration of the efficacy of emetine in the treatment of amoebic dysentery and liver abscess has proved to be one of the most valuable discoveries in the whole range of tropical therapeutics.

During the next few years more and more Indian Medical Service officers were told off for special research, duty, and thus the way was prepared for the formation. in 1906 of a separate bacteriological department. The year before this the second Indian Plague Commission was appointed, and several officers have ever since been continuously engaged in the exploration of this many-sided problem. In 1911 the Indian Research Fund was started to determine the directions in which the scientific investigation of disease is to be carried out. The fund receives a large annual subsidy from the Government.

In February, Lord Carmichael laid the foundation-stone of the School of Tropical Medicine which is being built on a site close to the Calcutta Medical College. Including the site for a small special hospital for tropical diseases and a biological laboratory for the students of the medical college, the cost will be about £77,000, of which the Government of India has contributed more than half. The laboratories are to accommodate at least 10 workers and their assistants, and provision has been made for future extensions. The school is to be opened in November with a full staff of whole-time professors and research workers, and it is expected to take over the greater part of the scientific work of the Medical College, which will then be free, if desired, to undertake research work for the Government. The school will grant diplomas in tropical medicine, for which medical graduates will be required to take a five months' course, in place of the two or three months' course of the English schools of tropical medicine.

THE BOMBAY LABORATORY.

The conversion of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory into a great school of tropical medicine is also contemplated. This important institution was opened in 1896 as the Plague Research Laboratory, and it is here that the anti-plague vaccine has been prepared. The laboratory is the headquarters of the second Plague Commission, as it was of the first, and here also investigations of many other diseases have been prosecuted. Since the year 1900 it has enjoyed the use of the old Government House at Parel, in the northern suburbs of the city, and five years later it was recognized by the Government as the provincial laboratory of the Bombay Presidency.

In close proximity, on land granted by the Government, is to be reared the King Edward Memorial Hospital, which is to accommodate from 200 to 300 patients, and when the school has been established at least 50 of the beds will be placed in sole charge of the staff of the school. Other advantages which the school will enjoy at Parel will be its contiguity to the Veterinary College and Hospital for Animals, where material for the study of diseases common to man and the lower animals can be obtained, as well as to the Bombay Municipality Vaccine Depot; while the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Arthur-road, and the Maratha Plague Hospital are all within easy reach.

The school will be able to furnish post-graduate instruction, especially in laboratory technique and clinical pathology, and to train Indian graduates intending to take the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene of Bombay University; its staff will conduct and encourage investigations in hygiene and medicine, and will popularize knowledge bearing upon the preservation of public health and the improved treatment of disease. The scheme has been submitted to the Government of India by the Bombay Government, and the Government of India have replied that while it has their cordial approval, they are unable to grant it an endowment, which would be equivalent to contributing to its recurring cost, but are prepared, on receipt of plans and estimates, to consider favourably an application for a contribution towards the capital cost. After this there can be no doubt that the immediate future will see the materialization of the scheme.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCAL STUDY.

For these projects, and especially for that at Calcutta, which is actually being carried out, I would fain enlist support. I shall not be suspected of any intention of depreciating the Schools of Tropical Medicine in London and Liverpool. But, valuable as has been the work of those institutions, and richly as they deserve all the further support that can be given to them, their opportunities are limited by reason of the comparatively small number of cases of tropical diseases that occur in this country, and especially by the infrequency of acute cases of fevers, of cholera, of dysentery, of plague, and of other common tropical diseases. Necessarily, therefore, they are at a disadvantage compared with the similar institutions that are now being established in India. In the hospitals of Calcutta, for example, which have an aggregate of 1,500 beds, and draw their patients from a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants and from easily accessible districts with a population of over 50 millions, there is far more clinical and pathological material available for the study of tropical diseases than can ever be employed. The future of medicine, whether at home or abroad, is bound up far more with prevention than with therapeutics, and the necessary condition of further advance in the science of public health is more and yet more research. It is much to be desired many may be found to embrace the opportunity that now presents itself of sustaining the hands of men who have devoted themselves to the work of the Indian Medical Service, undeterred by trying climatic conditions or by the knowledge that neither in emoluments nor in fame can it promise them the rewards that are to be won at home.

THE MISSING LADIES.

NILGIRY BOY SCOUTS' SUCCESSFUL SEARCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 30.

The Nilgiri first troop of Boy Scouts had a very strenuous time from 4 this morning when they were called out to search for two ladies, a child and an ayah who were missing from their residence. The ladies were returning to Ooty from Lovedale when they missed their way and as it was very dark took shelter in a roadside house. The scouts spread out in all directions and traced the missing ladies.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

LADIES

"THE POONA SEASON"

It would well repay Ladies attending the Poona Function to visit Bombay for a day and select from

OUR HUGE STOCK OF SMART READY TO WEAR FROCKS

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STYLISH, WELL FITTING AND MODERATE IN PRICE

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CROCODILE GRAINED-SELECTED SOLID LEATHER SQUARE HAND BAGS.

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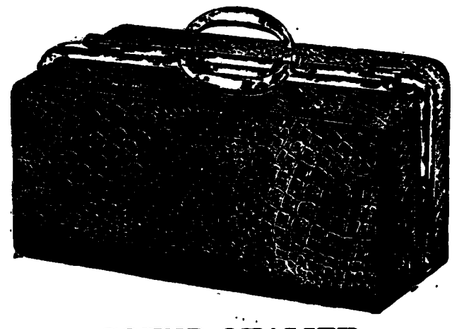

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High-class Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings.

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At The MYSO CHROME DEPOT—BADRI MAHAL

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ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 15.

Gradually the waistline is getting back to its normal position, although the high or Empire waistline is still popular with many women, as it adds to the apparent height of the wearer. Of course, many of the new coats are still to be seen with a sort of nominal waistline round the hips: but for the most part those women—and they are many—who fancy that the waist looks most becoming when in the place where Nature put it can indulge their fancy and be in the latest fashion at the same time. Very fine serge is being a great deal worn for spring coats and skirts, and it is also used for many of the new capes. There is no doubt that it can be fitted to the figure with a finish and smartness that is seldom attained by other woollen materials. Taffetas still reigns supreme for afternoon wear, and is often very happily combined with scarves or tunics of transparent ninon, while many of the new spring materials have a crepe surface, which always looks well.

A SMART AND NOVEL COAT.

In our illustration we give a sketch of the latest and smartest thing in coats for afternoon wear. There is something very quaint and charming in the design, which could be carried out at home without much difficulty even by an amateur needlewoman. Needless to say, the material is the ubiquitous taffetas. The cut of the coat is very simple. It is nearly quite straight, with the sleeves set in the kimono style. Of course, the characteristic feature is found in the quaint little frills with which it is finished. These flounces are graduated in depth, and are also used to finish the sleeves and the turn-down collar. The buttons which fasten the coat in front are also covered with taffetas silk. These plain and straight button and buttonhole fastening are being much used both for coats and gowns.

A PRETTY CHILD'S COAT.

For little children the coat which covers the whole dress is quite the nicest and most useful at all seasons of the year. The pretty design which is given in our illustration is one that will be found generally useful. It could be carried out in a great variety of different materials. Satin or poplin or cotton would all look well. The material actually suggested in the sketch is black satin, which is convenient wear for small children over coloured frocks, and really serviceable. The cut of the coat is of the simplest possible. The sleeves and upper part are cut in one in kimono fashion, and then at the bottom the fulness is slightly gathered into the broad belt. The pretty lace or embroidery collar agreeably relieves the plainness of the satin.

THE REVIVAL OF THE CAPE.

The cape has definitely come into fashion again after years of retirement. Many women were much disposed to regret the disappearance of that comfortable wrap the golf cape, which was so handy to slip on over any and every costume, so convenient for travelling and walking and driving. So they will welcome the return of the cape, although at present it assumes rather a more elaborate form than it did in earlier times. In our illustration is shown one of the newest cloaks, which also combines the smartness of the waistcoat and the artistic finish of the sash. The material of the cloak, which is gathered into a small round yoke, might be cloth in any pale shade or in cream. Then the waistcoat is of brilliantly-striped silk to give the correct chic effect, but quieter colours could be selected if preferred. The cloak is lined throughout with tartan silk, and the sashlike bands which fasten it in front are of the same material. The smart little hat is of cream crinoline, with a wide band of black satin and a smart upstanding feather.

ANCIENT PEERAGE

LORDS' COMMITTEE FINDS FOR CLAIMANTS.

For two years the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords has had before it the petition of three men who claim to be co-heirs to the Barony of Strabolgi, or Strathbogie, which fell into abeyance three centuries ago.

The petitioners, Colonel Alexander Henry Leith, Mr. Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, and Dr. R. Gervase Alexander, claim also to be co-heirs of the baronies of Burgh and Cobham, which are bound up with that of Strabolgi, the last holder of all three being Lord Cobham, who was attainted in 1603.

Sir John Simon, the Attorney-General, urged that the petitioners had to prove that one David de Strabolgihad had not only been summoned to but had sat in Parliament. They relied for proof on a sitting in 1312, and the mention of Strabolgi's name in a "membrane" in a bundle of old records some of which dealt with a Parliament held at York in 1318. The meeting at which Strabolgi was present, however, was one of Edward II.'s councillors, and not of the deliberative assembly. Some of those present were demonstrably not peers of Parliament.

Mr. Cozens. Hardy, K.C., for the claimants urged that they had only to establish that Strabolgi sat at the meeting at York, whether as peer or councillor.

Their lordships decided unanimously that the petitioners had made out their case as from 1318.

KING'S PREROGATIVE.

It now remains for the King to decide whether he will terminate the abeyance of the three baronies in favour of one of the claimants, or whether he will decline to do so.

David de Strabolgi was the son of the tenth Earl of Athol, who was executed for high treason in London. David was, however, restored to the Scottish earldom by Edward II., and the question at issue was whether he sat in the York Parliament as an English peer or not.

The Strabolgi peerage fell into abeyance owing to the fact that there were two female heirs and no male heir in 1369, but it became united with the baronies of burgh and Cobham at the close of the 16th century and soon afterwards again fell into abeyance.

WORLD'S LARGEST LINER.

THE VATERLAND.

The distinction of possessing the two largest ships in the world belongs to Germany, by reason of the construction of the Hamburg-American liners Vaterland and Imperator, says the "Daily Telegraph." While closely resembling the Imperator, the Vaterland exceeds that ship in all her dimensions. The new ship has a length between perpendiculars of 920ft. and a length over all of 950ft, a breadth of 100ft, a gross tonnage of about 58,000, and a speed of 22.5 knots. The machinery of the Vaterland consists of steam turbines driving four screws, with water-tube boilers. The lifeboats provide accommodation for all persons on board, and the vessel is fitted with Frahm's anti-rolling tanks. In all there are twelve decks. Water-tight sub-division is provided by both longitudinal and transverse bulkheads and the hull has been constructed with a deep double bottom and a complete inner skin, carried high above the water-line. The Vaterland leaves Hamburg on the 14th inst. on her maiden voyage to New York. She calls at Cherbourg and Southampton on both her outward and homeward voyages.

Probably one of the most striking features in the ship is that she is the first steamer ever built with funnels not running through the centre of her decks. The uptakes of two funnels divide in the form of the letters "Y", at a point beneath the lowest passenger, deck, and lead up each side until the converge towards the uppermost deck, where they unite and pass up the funnel in the usual manner. The space occupied by ordinary funnels passing through the middle of the passenger decks is thus left clear, and the public rooms occupy the full deck without obstruction. This innovation has the advantage of giving a better distribution of cabins, with the result that the Vaterland is the first ship to be built with three alleyways running fore and aft, which serve to supply every room with abundant light and air.

DRYDOCKING AT PANAMA.

A novel use has been found for one of the big locks of the Panama Canal at Gatun. A few weeks ago one of the east locks was temporarily converted into a drydock for the purpose of overhauling five American submarines, which have been stationed at the Atlantic entrance of the canal for some months. As the lock chambers are arranged in pairs, it is possible thus to use one of them as a drydock without interfering with the passage of vessels through the other. In the midst of the work on the submarines an emergency arose which required the docking of another vessel in the same lock. An explosion had occurred in one of the oil tanks of the large Clydebuilt dredger Corizal, which had been employed in removing Cucuracha slide. This explosion caused considerable damage to the dredger's bottom, and drydocking in order to effect repairs was necessary. It was, therefore, decided to place the Corizal in the other half of the chamber occupied by the submarine. Before doing so, however, it was necessary to make some arrangement by which the submarines should not be disturbed when docking the dredger. Instead of floating these vessels, as would be done in the ordinary way of things, their tanks were filled, and the craft were otherwise prepared just as though they were to make a dive, so that when the water was let into the lock they remained securely in their cradles. So far as is known this is the first time that submarines, with a full crew on board, have been submerged in such a way.

It is interesting to add that the latest information from Panama is to the effect that the dredgers are gradually overcoming the slides. Governor Goethals has given no indication of any change from the date now consistently maintained for some months that the canal will be open for commerce in July unless some unforeseen occurrence should prevent. Though nothing official has transpired, rumours from the Isthmus have nevertheless been current in America that it may be November before the canal will be officially opened for merchant vessels.

NEW LINERS.

The Barima, a new twin-screw vessel which has been constructed for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, has left Southampton for Trinidad. She is a finely-modelled vessel of 1,500 tons gross register, and is destined for the Trinidad and Tobago coastal service. She has accommodation for about thirty first-class and thirty second-class passengers, and although on a much smaller scale, of course her internal arrangements are similar to those of the company's palatial South American liners. One of the features of the Barima is the dining saloon, which extends the whole width of the vessel; there are spacious lounges and promenade decks, and numerous electric fans, the provisions of which will doubtless be greatly appreciated by passengers. The Belize, a sister ship to the Barima, will probably leave this country to take up her position in the service about the end of this month.

The Towy, the first of the three coasting steamers which Messrs. Day, Summers, and Co. (Ltd.) have been constructing for the Royal Main Steam Packet Company, has sailed from Southampton for St. Lucia, at which port she will be deliverted by the builders to the owners. The Towy is of 199 tons gross register, and has shelter accommodation for twenty-five first-class passengers and fifty deckers. The Taff and the Teign, the two sister ships of the Towy, now under construction, will be ready about the beginning of this month and June respectively. The Taff was successfully launched recently.

Good progress is being made with the completion of the Britannic. The steamer has recently been fitted with her boilers, of which there are twenty-nine. Careful manipulation was required to place these huge boilers—which weigh 105 tons each—in position. The operation, however, was successfully accomplished with the aid of the 200-ton floating crane.

AQUITANIA'S MOTOR-BOATS.

Two motor-boats fitted with wireless telegraphy have recently been completed by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Company as part of the ordinary lifeboat equipment of the new Cunarder Aquitania. Each boat is 30ft. in length by 9ft. 6in. in breadth, and they are slung from the davits in a similar manner to the ordinary lifeboat. The two boats are fitted with Thornycroft paraffin motors of 30 b.h.p. It will be recalled that the Board of Trade Departmental Committee on Ships' Boats and Davits, whilst discussing the question of motive power for ships' boats, went very carefully into the matter of paraffin motors, and Mr. John E. Thornycroft was able to show that a Thoronycroft paraffin motor can be started immediately on petrol and after about three minutes turned over to paraffin.

The design shows a decided departure from the usual type of ships' boat. The motor-boat's primary function is to tow, and also to shepherd ordinary rowing lifeboats, and the wide beam and specially designed lines make them excellent craft in a sea-way. Their wireless telegraphy installation will have a receiving range of about 300 miles, enabling them to keep in touch with other vessels in case of an emergency. The motor and also the wireless apparatus are well protected in a cabin amidships. Wells are placed fore and aft of the cabin, each being fitted with large relieving valves. There is a short deck at each end, and a wide gangway fore and aft. There will be eighty large lifeboats stowed on the Aquitania's decks. Ample accommodation is provided in the boats for all people on board ship, and the latest and most up-to-date appliances for placing the boats in the water have been adopted.

PACIFIC CARGO SERVICE.

The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand has announced an important development in connection with its cargo trade with America. According to Australian papers, the company has decided to initiate a regular bi-monthly cargo service between Australasia and the Pacific coast ports of California and Vancouver. The ships will carry refrigerated cargo. During the last nine months the company have despatched four steamers from Australian ports, but they have now decided to make the service a regular two-monthly one, and to extend this to a four-weekly sailing if the trade warrants. According to Mr. C. Holdsworth, the managing director of the Union Company, the management are satisfied that the trade will develop, and arrangements have been made to charter suitable steamers to maintain the new service. Mr. Holdsworth added that the company are building two very fine steamers, one by Sir Raylton Dixon and Co., and the other by Messrs. Swan and Hunter. These ships will represent the latest word in refrigerated cargo steamers.

It is interesting to mention that the Union Company has been associated with the Pacific trade for about thirty years. In the first place, there was the San Francisco service, from which the company was forced to withdraw when the Hawaiian Islands were annexed by America, and the trade thence to San Francisco was restricted to American-owned ships. The company then bought into the Vancouver trade. Some four years ago, anticipating that America must reduce its tariff, a service was started from Sydney, via Wellington, Raratonga, and Tahiti, to San Francisco. The line to Vancouver and the service to San Francisco now furnish practically a fortnightly connection with the Pacific Coast and the present extension in the direction of the cargo service referred to is a natural development.

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It is the Instrument which gives the best and truest reproduction of Melba, Caruso, Battistini, Sammarco, Clara Butt, Kirkby Lunn, Paderewski and Kubelik records.

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By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

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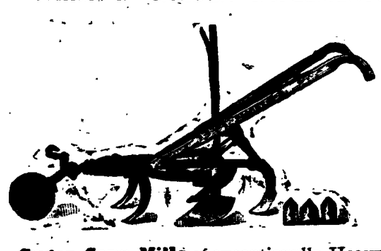

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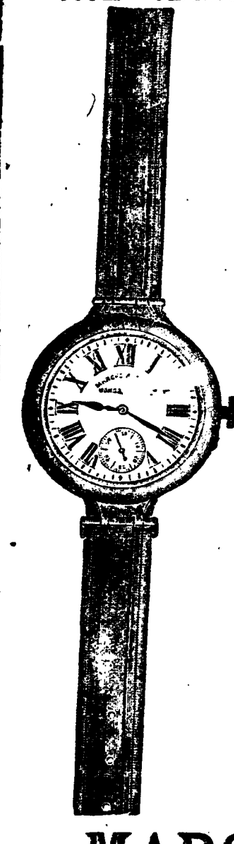

What may be termed an open watch; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel ..	Rs. 32-0
Silver ..	,, 37-8
14 ct. Gold	,, 130-0
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With Screw-cut movement. Obviates risk o dust or perspiration affecting movement.

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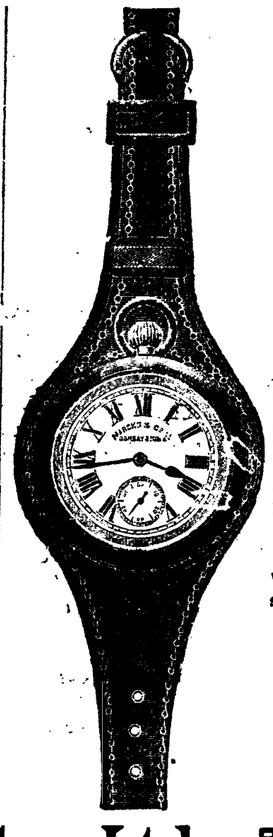

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If price is a consideration we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the

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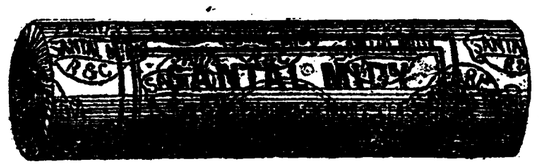

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.